

THE
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LII. *Remarks on local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the Years 1799 and 1800.* By JOHN STODDART, L.L.B. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. pp. 651. 2l. 2s. Miller.

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EXTRACTS.

HAWTHORNDEN—DRUMMOND THE POET.

“ HAWTHORNDEN, the residence of Drummond, the celebrated historian and poet of the seventeenth century, stands about two miles above Laishade, on the south side of the river. On approaching it you find the wild woody glen, in which the river flows, becoming gradually more romantic; you pass Polton House, and see on the opposite side Mavisbank; whilst the Pentlands, rising in the distance, form a grand termination to the scene. The house, and old castle of Hawthornden, stand on the edge of a lofty precipice of free stone rock, at whose bottom is the stream, and midway, in its sides, are cut some extraordinary caverns. Fabulous tradition has assigned them even to the Pictish monarchs, and called one the King's Gallery, another the Guard Room, &c.; but it seems tolerably certain, that they served as hiding-places for Sir Alexander Ramsay and his daring companions, whose bold exploits rendered them a terror to the English during the Bruce and Balliol wars. Similar caves are found in many parts of these rocks, particularly near Gorton, the residence of —— Preston, Esq.: they are mostly difficult of access, and concealed by the trees and bushes which overspread the whole of these

these lofty cliffs. For the sake of obtaining a particular point of view, or of exploring a cavern, I have sometimes ventured into situations of no small danger: the former object generally repaid my trouble; but the latter gratified nothing but curiosity. The caves are evidently artificial; but the art is very rude, without either variety or magnificence. In one, which is called the Cypres Grove, Drummond is said to have composed many of his poems. No circumstance relating to this poet is more interesting than the intercourse which subsisted between him and the cotemporary authors, both in England and Scotland. Ben Jonfon, at the age of forty-two, walked to Scotland to visit him; and Drayton thus speaks of him and his brother poet Sir William Alexander:

—“ ‘ Scotland sent us hither, for our own,
‘ That man, whose name I ever would have known
‘ To stand by mine, that most ingenuous Knight,
‘ My Alexander, to whom in his right
‘ I want extremely; yet in speaking thus,
‘ I do but shew the love that was
‘ twixt us,
‘ And not his numbers, which were brave and high;
‘ So like his mind was his clear poesy.
‘ And my dear Drummond, to whom much I owe
‘ For his much love, and proud was I to know
‘ His poesy; for which two worthy men,
‘ I Menstry still shall love, and Haw-thornden’.”

Elegy to H. Reynolds, Esq.

“ The esteem in which Drummond was held by his own countrymen, appears from the very affectionate strain of the verses addressed to him by the above-mentioned Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, as well as by Lauder, Johnston, Crawford, &c. He was usually characterized by the poetical name of Damon, as Alexander was by that of Alexis, and Lauder of Lysis; an imitation of the classic pastorals, which can only become ridiculous by excess, and by a want of the classic spirit which should accompany it. In Milton's *Lycidas*, though we know, according to the

frigid criticism of Johnson, that the poet and his loft companion were not shepherds; that they did not ‘drive a-field, ere the high lawns appear'd, under the op'ning eyelids of the morn;’ and that they had no flocks to ‘batten with the fresh dews of night;’ yet there is an imaginative belief, sufficient for the purposes of fancy; there is a beautiful simplicity in the picture itself, and an interesting allusion to ancient manners and ancient poetry.” *Vol. i. p. 127.*

CARTLANE CRAIGS—WALLACE'S COVE.

“ THE neighbourhood of Lanerk is rich in variety of river scenery. The small stream of the Mous, which joins the Clyde a little below the town, was the object of a second and most interesting excursion. A by-road near the toll-house at Lanerk bridge, conducts you to Mous-mill bridge, a single light arch of stone, forming with the adjoining rocks and buildings a very simple retired view. Here a countryman, whom we by chance met, became our conductor in exploring the wild haunts above the bridge, called Cartlane Craigs. These can only be approached by wading in the channel, or scrambling along the edge of the bank, which is sometimes beset with tangling shrubs, and sometimes formed by naked shelving rocks, while the lofty cliffs shooting to a height, as it is said, of 400 feet, and winding like a labyrinth, involve the whole in obscurity, and form gloomy and apparently impenetrable recesses. The general character is much like that of the views below Rossline; but the features here possess a more savage grandeur from the superior height of the cliffs, the more frequent and abrupt turns made by the river, the rocks rent as it were by an earthquake, and appearing at times like mossy pillars naked to the top, at others wholly shrouded by dark coppices and ancient pines. Every thing seems to shew the hand of desolation and untameable wildness; and so dreary a spot is a fit haunt for its only inmates, the fox, the badger, wild cats, and birds of prey.

“ Our voluntary guide was as much delighted as ourselves with these objects; but his pleasure arose from a different source. They were the scene

of many a joyful hunting (in which he told us with great glee he had joined), almost equally dangerous to the pursued and pursuers. The fox is driven from crag to crag, from cavern to cavern, in the sides of these perpendicular rocks; the dogs in their eagerness frequently fall headlong down the precipices; and the men who climb about after them, are suspended as it were between sport and destruction.

" Half way up one of these terrific cliffs, a cave is pointed out (for few I believe attempt to scale it), still called Wallace's Cove, and said to have been the retreat of that hero when pursued by the English. The name of Wallace is attached to every spot, with which there is a bare possibility of historically connecting it. In the present instance there is something more: Lanerk is mentioned by Fordun, the earliest historian, as the scene of his first warlike exploit, in defeating the English sheriff Heslop: and Blind Harry relating the same, with many interesting and romantic circumstances, particularly describes Cartlane Craigs as his hiding-place." *Vol. i. p. 161.*

SMOKY COTTAGES.

" I LOOKED into some of them, but could not endure to stay long on account of the peat-reek with which they were filled; few of them having a chimney, or at the best one so constructed as to carry off but little of the smoke; yet such is the force of habit, that the inhabitants prefer this construction to one which, they think, would deprive them of the warmth of the fire. It is said that when the soldiery were employed in making the roads here, an officer fired one of these cottages, and, to render it habitable, built a chimney; but when he left it, the owner insisted that he should remove the disagreeable improvement, and restore the house to its original state of smoking and comfort." *Vol. i. p. 222.*

ASCENT OF BEN LOMOND.

" THE afternoon being fine, I determined to ascend this noble mountain. The perpendicular height is 3262 feet; but the length of slope, and the numerous breaks in the way, make the estimated ascent six miles. It is usual

to take a guide; but the men here being busily employed in ferrying over lambs to the fair at Luss, I set off alone. As was to be expected, I deviated very much from the easiest path, which lies along a green ridge, very conspicuous from below; but any one who has climbed such a mountain, must know how greatly its breaks and chasms deceive the eye. That which you look toward as one unbroken surface, upon your approach appears divided by impassable vallies; an unheard rill becomes a roaring torrent; and a gentle slope is found to be an uncircumspect cliff. These circumstances rendered me unable to reach the top, with the most persevering toil, in less than three hours. The higher ridges are remarkably green, and, like most lands in such situations, very wet and boggy; until you reach the last ascent, which is steep, and formed mostly by huge fragments of slate rock, intermixed with a kind of sparry marble, of very considerable size.

" Toilsome as this ascent is, it is richly repaid by the scene which it lays open; a scene not indeed picturesque, for it defies the pencil; but nobly poetical, as it excites the sensations of true sublimity. To the Lowland traveller, nothing is so stupendous as the vast ocean of mountains, separated by deep glens in every direction, which look like the perturbed waves of a mighty chaos: they have every variety of form and magnitude, and sweep round as far as the eye can reach, from the Ochils on the east, and northward by Ben Vorlich, Ben Lawers, and Ben More, to Cruachan and Ben Nevis on the western sea. To the south-west is seen the wild confusion of sea and mountain which forms the Scotch coast. Due south lies the glassy mirror of the lake, with its islands, now mere specks, the vale of Leven, the rock of Dumbarton, the Clyde, and the distant counties of Renfrew and Ayr. Eastward, the castles of Stirling and Edinburgh are both visible on a clear day; but these, as well as Ireland, the Western Isles, and other faint objects in the distant horizon all round, I was prevented from distinguishing by the approach of evening, and the haziness of the atmosphere. Among the most attractive objects in this view are some of the Perthshire lakes, especially Loch Ketterine: and some mountain crags, particularly

particularly that fantastic one in Glen Croe, called the Cobler; but the north side of Ben Lomond itself excites a degree of surprise arising almost to terror: this mighty mass, which hitherto had appeared to be an irregular cone, placed on a spreading base, suddenly presents itself as an imperfect crater, with one side forcibly torn off, leaving a stupendous precipice of 2000 feet to the bottom.

" In such a situation, the most sublime sensations cannot be felt unless you are alone. A single insulated being, carrying his view over these vast inanimate masses, seems to feel himself attached to them, as it were, by a new kind of bond; his spirit dilates with the magnitude, and rejoices in the beauty of the terrestrial objects; and,

—“ ‘the near heav’ns their own delights impart.’ ”

“ A feeling of this kind, which once absorbed my whole mind on a mountain in Cumberland, will never be blotted from my memory. It was a bright lovely day, and I stood contemplating with admiration a beautiful vale, with its glittering lake, rich woods, and numerous buildings. Gradually a thick mist rolled like a curtain before it, and took away every object from my view. I was left alone on the mountain top, far above the clouds of the vale, the sun shining full upon my head; it seemed as if I had been suddenly transported into a new state of existence, cut off from every meaner association, and invisibly united with the surrounding purity and brightness.

“ I had scarcely time to contemplate the view from the summit of Ben Lomond, before a heavy shower obliged me to descend. The black clouds collecting on the north, and rolling in their pitchy mantle the mountains in that direction, while the setting sun gilded those on the west, produced a most striking and admirable contrast. As I descended, the shower passed off, and left me at leisure to observe some beautiful effects of the sun’s rays, which, long after the lake and its shores were left in shade, shot athwart the glens, and illuminated the mountain tops, marking the nearest with a bright orange-green, whilst the more distant died away gradually in the purplish gray haze of evening. I reached the bottom in one hour and ten minutes.

To those who are in the habit of descending mountains, it is well known that the best mode (unless in very steep parts) is to run down rather rapidly, in a zig-zag direction; by which means, if the slipperiness of the ground should make you fall (which happened to me several times), little danger is to be apprehended.” *Vol. i. p. 234.*

POETRY OF OSSIAN.

“ CONCERNING Ossian as a poet, I received in this neighbourhood (Dalmally) information which appeared to me of an interesting nature, from Mr. Alexander Mac Nab, a farmer, much impressed with the admiration of Gaelic poetry. I visited him as a traveller desirous of acquiring, on the spot, the opinions and feelings of real Highlanders. I was received with the greatest readiness, and was equally struck with his unaffected frankness, and intelligent discourse. Mr. Mac Nab is one of the persons who furnished Dr. Smith, author of the *Gaelic Antiquities*, with some of the originals which are there translated: all the persons concerned in that work are too respectable to admit a doubt of their veracity; and we must, therefore, accede to the truth of the plain tale which they tell. The real amount of this is sanctioned by the concurrent feeling of all with whom I conversed on the subject throughout the Highlands, as well those who were wholly unversed in literature, as persons of a liberal education. It seems scarcely to admit of dispute, that all those persons are impressed with a belief in the great, but uncertain antiquity of parts of these poems; that from the earliest living memory, they knew whole poems of the same character to have existed; and, what is of far the greatest consequence, that the manners and circumstances represented in them bore the character of those given to the public.

“ As far as the translations of Mr. Macpherson stand upon this ground, they are to be admitted to the same credit with those of Dr. Smith; and if by the production of ancient manuscripts, or by any equivalent testimony, they shall hereafter be entitled to a higher claim, it will then be right to accede to their stronger pretensions. At present it does not appear that there is any reason to believe in the early existence

existence of Fingal, or Temora, in the connected epic form which they now bear; and though they may have so come into Mr. Macpherson's hands, it seems probable that they had undergone many changes before they reached him. To make such works the basis of an historical system, is surely unworthy the gravity of a scientific writer; and the weakness of the attempts which have been hitherto made to establish such a system, the confusion of dates, the dubiousness of names, and the total uncertainty of events, sufficiently betray its absurdity. Still less reason is there in denying the possibility of antiquity to these poems. Since the year 1745, a great change has been introduced into Highland manners; but we are warranted by every previous testimony in believing, that tradition was once so regular and constant as to preserve such records a very long while unaltered. Upon the whole, perhaps, we may draw this general conclusion; that, in very early times, poems descriptive of the manners and events of the age were composed with so much merit as to ensure their permanence in the memory of their auditors; that the state of language, which is much less changeable in uncivilized than in civilized society, contributed to their preservation; and that they reached nearly to modern times, with some changes, omissions, and additions, indeed; but still no invaluable relics of former genius.

" It is to be lamented that the person who first gave them an English dress, was, in some respects, but ill qualified for such a task. By a want of fidelity, he has afforded a very inadequate idea of the poems, such as he found them existing. I have been assured by a man of learning, who was acquainted with Mr. Macpherson when he first formed his collection, that he used great freedom in expunging the extravagances of superstition with which they abounded, and which to this day are to be found in the popular notions of the Highlanders respecting the Fions. In this, as a principle of taste, he has been followed by subsequent translators, who allege that there

is a manifest distinction between the *geulachd*, or simple ancient tales, and the *ur-geul*, or later corruptions; but however this may be, as the public possess no test of such a distinction, it would, in all cases, be proper to lay the existing facts first before them, and then the grounds of criticism. It is, perhaps, owing in some measure to a similar cause, that these poems contain so little minute description of manners, that the weapons, food, &c. are not more particularized; that some animals, such as the wolf* and bear, which then abounded in the Highlands, are not mentioned; in short, that many circumstances which might rationally be expected to have given a peculiar character and interest to these productions, have been either lost by the inaccuracy of tradition, or rejected by the fastidiousness of the editor. The style of the translation is, to the English reader, not its least objectionable part; and in this also Mr. Macpherson has found many imitators. The Gaelic idioms predominate so much, and the English, or rather Scottish writers, who are imitated, are themselves so far from perfection, that the awkwardnesses of this heterogeneous compound is by no means surprising. With all these defects, the poems of Ossian are highly valuable; they contain much that is beautiful, and much that is sublime; and it is a proof at once of their worth and antiquity, that many passages in them have long been proverbial in the Highlands.

" Among the manuscript poems in Mr. Mac Nab's possession were the four following:

" 1. *Duan an Deirg*. The song of Deirg, or Dargo.

" 2. *Ningbin junfa*. The unknown fair one.

" 3. *Eags ruaidh*. The red water-fall.

" 4. *Iaoide a ghabbainne*. The song of the smiths.

" These have been all collected at no great distance of time, and written down from oral tradition. It is not probable that there exist any ancient Gaelic MSS. of consequence; I myself saw at Edinburgh the so often

* An author (already quoted) who wrote in 1633, says, 'the wolves are most fierce and noyseome unto the heards and flockes in all parts of Scotland.' And tradition reports, that the last wolf in Britain was slain by Sir Ewen Cameron, of Lochiel, in 1680."

quoted

quoted *Leabhair Dearg*, or red book of the Macdonalds. It is a small paper 12mo. regularly paged, of which there remain the pages from 31 to 311, a very few being blank, the rest written in various hands and different inks, but all in the Irish character. Many circumstances (such as the monuments at Icolmkill, &c.) prove, that this character was used very early in Scotland; but the state of manners rendered it unnecessary to employ it in perpetuating those songs which had a living record in the memories of men." Vol. i. p. 275.

(To be continued.)

LIII. *Lectures on Painting*, delivered at the Royal Academy March 1801. By HENRY FUSELI, P. P. With additional Observations and Notes. 4to. pp. 151. 12s. Johnson.

LECTURE I. Ancient Art.—Greece the legitimate Parent of the Art: Summary of the local and political Causes—Conjectures on the mechanic Process of the Art—Period of Preparation: Polygnous, Appollodorus—Period of Establishment: Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Timanthes—Period of Refinement: Eupompus, Apelles, Aristides, Euphranor.—
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EXTRACTS.

THE CARRACCIS—ALBERT DURER,
&c.

" TOWARDS the decline of the sixteenth century, Lodovico Carracci, with his cousins Agostino and Annibale, founded at Bologna that ecclesiastic school which by selecting the beauties, correcting the faults, supplying the defects, and avoiding the extremes of the different styles, attempted to form a perfect system. But as the mechanic part was their only object, they did not perceive that the projected union was incompatible with the leading principle of each master. Let us hear this plan from Agostino Carracci himself, as it is laid down in his sonnet on the ingredients required to form a perfect painter, if that may be called a sonnet, which has more the air of medical prescription. 'Take,' says Agostino, 'the design of Rome, Venetian motion and shade, the dignified tone of Lombardy's colour, the terrible manner of Michael Angelo, the just symmetry of Raphael, Titiano's truth of nature, and the sovereign purity of Correggio's style: add to these the decorum and solidity of Tibaldi, the learned invention of Primaticcio, and a little of Parmegiano's grace: but to save so much study, such weary labour, apply your imitation to the works which our dear Nicolo has left us here.' Of such advice, balanced between the tone of regular breeding and the cant of an empiric, what could be the result? excellence or mediocrity? who ever imagined that a multitude of dissimilar threads could compose an uniform texture, that dissemination of spots would make masses, or a little of many things produce a legitimate whole? Indiscriminate imitation must end in the extinction of character, and that in mediocrity, the cipher of art." P. 80.

" The heterogeneous principle of the ecclesiastic school soon operated its own dissolution: the great talents which the

the Carracci had tutored, soon found their own bias, and abandoned themselves to their own peculiar taste. Barto. Schidone, Guido Reni, Giovanni Lanfranco, Francesco Albani, Domenico Zampieri, and Francesco Barbieri, called Guercino, differed as much in their objects of imitation as their names. Schidone, all of whose mind was in his eye, embraced, and often to meaner subjects applied the harmony and colour of Correggio, whilst Lanfranco strove, but strove without success, to follow him through the expanse of his creation and masses. Grace attracted Guido, but it was the studied grace of theatres: his female forms are abstracts of antique beauty, attended by languishing attitudes, arrayed by voluptuous fashions. His male forms, transcripts of models, such as are found in a genial climate, are sometimes highly characteristic of dignified manhood or apostolic fervour, like his Peter and Paul, formerly in the Zampieri at Bologna: sometimes stately, courteous, insipid, like his Paris attending Helen, more with the air of an ambassador, by proxy, than carrying her off with a lover's fervour. His Aurora deserved to precede a more majestic sun, and hours less clumsy: his colour varies with his style, sometimes bland and harmonious, sometimes vigorous and stern, sometimes flat and insipid. Albani, chiefly attracted by soft mythologic conceits, formed nereids and oreads on plump Venetian models, and contrasted their pearly hues with the rosy tints of loves, the juicy brown of fauns and satyrs, and rich marine or sylvan scenery. Domenichino, more obedient than the rest to his masters, aimed at the beauty of the antique, the expression of Raphael, the vigour of Annibale, the colour of Lodovico, and mixing something of each, fell short of all; whilst Guercino broke like a torrent over all academic rules, and with an ungovernable itch of copying whatever lay in his way, sacrificed mind, form, and costume, to effects of colour, fierce-

ness of chiaroscuro, and intrepidity of hand.

" Such was the state of art, when the spirit of machinery, in submission to the vanities and upstart pride of papal nepotism, destroyed what yet was left of meaning; when equilibrium, contrast, grouping, engrossed composition, and poured a deluge of gay common-place over the plafonds, pannels, and cupolas of palaces and temples. Those who could not conceive a figure singly, scattered multitudes; to count was to be poor. The rainbow and the seafons were ransacked for their hues, and every eye became the tributary of the great, but abated talents of Pietro da Cortona, and the fascinating but debauched and empty facility of Luca Giordano.*

" The same revolution of mind that had organized the arts of Italy, spread, without visible communication, to Germany; and towards the decline of the fifteenth century, the uncouth effays of Martin Schön, Michael Wolgemuth, and Albrecht Altorfer, were succeeded by the finer polish and the more dexterous method of Albert Durer. The indiscriminate use of the words genius and talent has, perhaps, no where caused more confusion than in the classification of artists. Albert Durer was, in my opinion, a man of great ingenuity, without being a genius. He studied, and, as far as his penetration reached, established certain proportions of the human frame, but he did not invent a style: every work of his is a proof that he wanted the power of imitation, of concluding from what he saw, to what he did not see, that he copied rather than selected the forms that surrounded him, and sans remorse tacked deformity and meagreness to fulness, and sometimes to beauty. Such is his design; in composition copious without taste, anxiously precise in parts, and unmindful of the whole, he has rather shown us what to avoid than what to follow. He sometimes had a glimpse of the sublime, but it was only a glimpse:

* " Pietro Berretini, of Cortona, the painter of the ceiling in the Barberini hall, and of the gallery in the lesser Pamphilii palace; the vernal suavity of whose fresco-tints no pencil ever equalled, died at Rome in 1669, aged seventy-three. Luca Giordano, nicknamed Fa-presto, or Dispatch, from the rapidity of his execution, the greatest machinist of his time, died in 1705, aged seventy-six."

the expanded agony of Christ on the mount of Olives, and the mystic conception of his figure of Melancholy, are thoughts of sublimity, though the expression of the last is weakened by the rubbish he has thrown about her. His Knight, attended by Death and the Fiend, is more capricious than terrible; and his Adam and Eve are two common models shut up in a rocky dungeon. If he approached genius in any part of art, it was in colour. His colour went beyond his age, and as far excelled in truth and breadth, and handling the oil colour of Raphael, as Raphael excels him in every other quality. I speak of easel-pictures; his drapery is broad though much too angular, and rather snapt than folded. Albert is called the father of the German school, though he neither reared scholars, nor was imitated by the German artists of his or the succeeding century. That the exportation of his works to Italy should have effected a temporary change in the principles of some Tuscans who had studied Michael Angelo, of Andrea del Sarto, and Jacopo da Pontormo, is a fact which proves that minds, at certain periods, may be subject to epidemic influence as well as bodies.

“ Lucas of Leyden was the Dutch caricature of Albert; but the forms of Aldergraver, Sebald Beheim, and George Pentz, appear to have been the result of careful inspection of Marc Antonio’s prints from Raphael, of whom Pentz was a scholar; and ere long the style of Michael Angelo, as adopted by Pelegrino Tibaldi, and spread by the graver of Giorgio Mantuanus, provoked those caravans of German, Dutch, and Flemish students, who on their return from Italy, at the courts of Prague and Munich, in Flanders and the Netherlands, introduced that preposterous manner, the bloated excrecence of swampy brains, which in the form of man left nothing human, distorted action and gesture with infinity of affection, and dressed the gewgaws of children in colossal shapes; the style of Golzius and Spranger, Heynz and Ab Ach: but though content to feed on the husks of Tuscan design, they imbibed the colour of Venice, and spread the elements of that excellence which distinguished the succeeding schools of Flanders and of Holland.”

P. 84.

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LIV. *Ellis's Specimens of the early English Poets.* (Concluded from p. 249.)

REIGN OF EDWARD VI.—A DRINKING SONG.

“ THE poetical annals of this reign are almost entirely filled with metrical translations, from various parts of the Holy Scriptures. Wyatt and Surrey had translated some of the Psalms; but Sternhold, an enthusiast in the cause of the reformation, taking offence at the indecent ballads which were current among the courtiers, and hoping to substitute a set of more holy subjects, undertook a translation of the Psalter. A similar attempt had been made in France by Clement Marot; and, strange to say, had been made with success: and though Sternhold did not possess the talents of Marot, his industry has been rewarded by still more permanent popularity. It is rather whimsical that the first versions of the Psalms were made, in both countries, by laymen and court poets; and they translated nearly an equal number: Marot fifty, and Sternhold fifty-one. Sternhold died in 1549; and his Psalms were printed in the same year, by Edward Whitchurch.

“ John Hopkins, a clergyman and schoolmaster in Suffolk, rather a better poet than Sternhold, added fifty-eight Psalms to the list. Of the other contributors, the chief, in point of rank and learning, was William Whyttingham, dean of Durham, whose translations are marked with the initials of his name. Thomas Norton, a barrister, and native of Sharpenhoe, in Bedfordshire, who assisted Sackville in composing the tragedy of Gorboduc, wrote twenty-seven. The entire collection was at length published, by John Day, in 1562.

“ It certainly is not easy to discover the grand features of Hebrew poetry, through the muddy medium of this translation; but it is a curious repertory, and highly characteristic of the time in which it was written. Metre was the universal vehicle of devotion. Our poets were inspired with a real and fervent enthusiasm; and though the tameness and insipidity of the language in which they vented this inspiration, may surprise and disgust a modern reader, it was probably once

R r

thought

thought to derive grandeur and sanctity from its subject.

" The most notable versifiers of this reign were, John Hall, who published ' Certaine Chapters out of the Proverbs of Solomon, and translated into English Metre,' William Hunnis, a gentleman of the chapel, under Edward VI. afterwards chapel-master to Queen Elizabeth, and a most tedious contributor to the *Paradise of dainty Devices*; Archibishop Parker, and Robert Crowley, a preacher and printer in Holborn; each of whom undertook a version of the Psalter; William Baldwin and Francis Seagur, both publishers of devotional poems; and Christopher Tye, doctor of music at Cambridge, 1545, and musical professor to Prince Edward, and probably to the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, who translated and set to music the *Acts of the Apostles*.

" Of such a period, it is not extraordinary that few specimens should be worth preserving, but it is rather singular that the best of these should be a drinking song. It is extracted from a play called *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, first printed in 1551.

DRINKING SONG,

" I CANNOT eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure, I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.
Though I go bare, take ye no care,
I nothing am a cold,
I stuff my skin so full within
Of jolly good ale and old.
Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both foot and hand go cold;
But, belly, God send thee good ale
enough,
Whether it be new or old.

" I love no roast but a nut-brown toast,
And a crab laid in the fire;
A little bread shall do my stead,
Much bread I nought desire.
No frost, no snow, no wind I trow,
Can hurt me if I wold,
I am so wrapp'd, and thoroughly
lapp'd,
Of jolly good ale and old,
Back and side, &c.

" And Tib, my wife, that as her life
Loveth well good ale to seek,
Full oft drinks she, till ye may see
The tears run down her check:

Then doth she troul to me the bowl,
Even as a malkworm shoud,
And faith, ' Sweetheart, I took my part
' Of this jolly good ale and old.'
Back and side, &c.

" Now let them drink till they nod
and wink,
Even as good fellows should do;
They shall not mis to have the blis
Good ale doth bring men to.
And all poor souls that have scoured
bowls,
Or have them lustily troul'd,
God save the lives of them and their
wives,
Whether they be young or old.
Back and side, &c." Vol. ii. p. 85.

REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

" THE poetical history of this important reign, which occupies near a century in our annals, could not easily be comprised in a moderate volume. Epic and didactic poems, satires, plays, masques, translations from the Greek, Latin, and all the modern languages, historical legends, devotional poems, pastoral sonnets, madrigals, acrostics, and humorous and romantic ballads, were produced during this period, with a profusion which, perhaps, has never since been equalled. No less than seventy-four poets are assigned to the reign of Elizabeth in the new edition of the 'Theatrum Poetarum,' and the catalogue might certainly be much farther extended.

" It is true, that, of these claimants to immorality, the far greater number have been very generally configned to oblivion; a few, such as Drayton, Fairfax, Warner, Sir John Harrington, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. continue to be cited, in deference to their ancient reputation; but Shakespeare, Jonson, Fletcher, Spenser, and Sir John Davis, are still confessed to be unrivalled in their several styles of composition, although near two centuries have elapsed, during which the progress of literature and the improvement of our language have been constant and uninterrupted.

" The literary splendour of this reign may be justly attributed to the effects of the Reformation. ' When the corruptions and improprieties of Popery were abolished,' says Mr. Warton, ' the laity, who had now been taught to

to assert their natural privileges, became impatient of the old monopoly of knowledge, and demanded admission to the usurpations of the clergy. The general curiosity for new discoveries, heightened either by just or imaginary ideas of the treasures contained in the Greek and Roman writers, excited all persons of leisure and fortune to study the classics. The pedantry of the present age was the 'politeness of the last.' Of this pedantry he adduces a curious instance in the occupations of Queen Elizabeth, whose marvellous progress in the Greek nouns, is recorded with rapture by her preceptor Roger Ascham; and he might have found many similar examples in Anne Bullen, and other distinguished characters. But these efforts of patience and industry in the great, were perhaps necessary to encourage and preserve the general emulation of the learned. In a short time, all the treasures of Greek, Latin, and Italian literature were laid open to the public, through the medium of translation. The former supplied our poetry with an inexhaustible fund of new and beautiful allusions; the latter afforded numberless stories taken from common life, in which variety of incident and ingenuity of contrivance were happily united. The genius which was destined to combine this mass of materials, could not fail to be called forth by the patronage of the court, by the incentive of general applause, and by the hopes of raising the literary glory of our nation to a level with that which was the result of its political and military triumphs.

"It must also be remembered that the English language was, at this time, much more copious, and consequently better adapted to poetry, than at any prior or subsequent period. Our vocabulary was enriched, during the first half of the sixteenth century, by almost daily adoptions from the learned languages; and though they were often admitted without necessity, and only in consequence of a blind veneration for the dignity of polysyllables, they must have added something to the expression, as well as to the harmony and variety of our language. These exotics however did not occasion the expulsion of the natives. Our vulgar tongue having become the vehicle of religion, was regarded, not only with

national partiality, but with pious reverence. Chaucer, who was supposed to have greatly assisted the doctrines of his contemporary, Wickliffe, by ridiculing the absurdities, and exposing the impostures of the monks, was not only respected as the father of English poetry, but revered as a champion of reformation: and a familiar knowledge of his phraseology was considered, at least in the reign of Edward VI. as essential to the politeness of a courtier. 'I know them,' says Wilson, in his Rhetorick, 'that think rhetorick to stand wholly upon dark words: and he that can catch an *inkborn term* by the tail, him they count to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician. He that cometh lately out of France will talk French-English, and never blush at the matter. Another chaps in with English Italianated. *The fine courtier will talk nothing but Chaucer.*' This, by the way, may serve to explain the cause of Spenser's predilection for a phraseology, which, though antiquated, was not either obsolete or unfashionable.

"The whole *world of words*, therefore (to borrow an expression of one of our glossarists), was open to Shakespeare and his contemporaries, and the mode of employing its treasures was left very much to their discretion. Criticism was in its infancy: this was the age of adventure and experiment, undertaken for the instruction of posterity. Mr. Warton thinks he sees in the writers of this reign 'a certain dignified inattention to niceties,' and to this he attributes the 'flowing modulation' which now marked the measures 'of our poets:' but there seems to be neither dignity nor inattention in deviating from rules which had never been laid down; and the modulation, which he ascribes to this cause, is not less likely to have resulted from the musical studies, which at this time formed a part of general education. The lyrical compositions of this time are so far from being usually marked with a faulty negligence, that excesses of ornament, and laboured affectation, are their characteristic blemishes. Such as are free from conceit and antithesis, are, in general, exquisitely polished, and may safely be compared with the most elegant and finished specimens of modern poetry." Vol. ii. p. 129.

REIGN OF JAMES I.

" IT has been remarked by Bishop Percy, that almost all the poetry which was composed during the early part of the preceding reign, was remarkable for the facility and musical flow of its versification; whereas the compositions of Donne, Jonson, and many of their contemporaries, are, in general, unusually harsh and discordant.

" Indeed, our literature could not fail of reflecting, in some degree, the manners of the court. Our maiden queen, unable to submit, without some degree of peevishness and regret, to the ravages made in her charms by the attacks of age and infirmity, spread uneasiness and constraint all around her; and the playful gallantry inseparable from a female court, was gradually succeeded by a more cold and gloomy system of manners. Poetry, which had long been busied with the loves and graces, was now occupied with the abstruse researches of science; and fancy seemed to be crushed and overlaid by the weight of learning.

" The accession of James I. who brought to the throne the accomplishments and dispositions of a pedagogue, contributed to the growth of pedantry and affectation; and at the same time the full spirit of puritanism, which began to be widely diffused, concurred in vitiating the national taste. The theatres alone seem to have been the refuge of genius; indeed no period of our history has produced so many models of dramatic excellence: but the wretched spirit of criticism which prevailed in the closet, is evinced by the multiplied editions of Donne, Herbert, and similar versifiers; by the general preference of Jonson to Shakespeare; and by the numberless volumes of patchwork and shreds of quotation, which form the prose compositions of this age.

" It is remarkable, that the series of Scotch poets terminates abruptly in this reign; and that no name of eminence occurs between those of Drummond and Thomson. Indeed it is not extraordinary, that the period which intervened between the union of the two crowns and that of the countries, should have proved highly unpropitious to Scotch literature. Scotland becoming an appendage to the sister kingdom, was subjected, as Ireland has since been, to the worst of all govern-

ments, being abandoned to the conflict of rival families, who were alternately supported by the English administration; so that it exhibited a species of anarchy under the auspices of a legitimate sovereign.

" James I. was himself a poet, and specimens of his talent, such as it was, are to be found in many of our miscellanies. He also wrote some rules and *cautelles*, for the use of professors of the art, which have been long, and perhaps deservedly, disregarded." Vol. iii. p. 3.

WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

" The character of this nobleman is (as Lord Orford has already observed) most admirably drawn by Lord Clarendon. (Hist. Rebellion, vol. i. p. 57.) A collection of poems, partly written by him, partly by Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, and partly (as it should seem) transcribed from other writers, was published in 1660, in one volume 8vo. If the following poem be really his, it is highly creditable to his taste.

A SONNET.

" SO glides along the wanton brook,
With gentle pace into the main,
Courting the banks with amorous look
He never means to see again.

" And so does fortune use to finle
Upon the short-lived fav'rite's face,
Whose swelling hopes she does beguile,
And always casts him in the race.

" And so doth the fantastic boy,
The god of the ill-managed flames,
Who ne'er kept word in promis'd joy,
To lover, nor to loving dames.
So all alike will constant prove,
Both fortune, running streams, and
love." Vol. iii. p. 32.

RICHARD BRATHWAYT,

" Author of the 'English Gentleman' and 'Gentlewoman,' was born in Westmoreland, 1588, entered at Oriel College, Oxford, 1604, and afterwards became a trained-band captain, a deputy lieutenant, a justice of peace, and a noted wit and poet. He died in 1673, leaving behind him (says Wood) the character of a well-bred gentleman, and a good neighbour.

neighbour. His publications were numerous. Vide Ath. vol. ii. p. 516."

CARE'S CURE, OR A FIG FOR CARE.
[From *Panepane, or Health from Helicon*,
1621.]

"HAPPY is that state of his,
Takes the world as it is,
Lose he honour, friendship, wealth,
Lose he liberty or health;
Lose he all that earth can give,
Having nought whereon to live;
So prepar'd a mind's in him,
He's resolv'd to sink or swim.
"Should I ought dejected be,
'Cause blind fortune frowns on me?
Or put finger in the eye
When I see my Damon die?
Or repine such should inherit
More of honours than of merit?
Or put on a sourer face,
To see virtue in disgrace?
"Should I weep, when I do try
Fickle friends' infidelity?
Quite discarding mine and me,
When they shou'd the firmest be;
Or think much when barren brains
Are possest'd of rich domains,
When in reason it were fit
They had wealth unto their wit?
"Should I spend the morn in tears,
'Cause I see my neighbour's ears
Stand so flopswise from his head,
As if they were horns indeed?
Or to see his wife at once
Branch his brow and break his fencce,
Or to hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-quean?
"Should I figh, becaufe I fee
Laws like spider-webs to be,
Where leſſer flies are quickly ta'en,
While the great break out again;
Or so many schisms and fects,
Which foul hereby detests,
To suppreſſ the fire of zeal
Both in church and common-weal?
"No, there's nought on earth I fear
That may force from me one tear,
Loſs of honours, freedom, health,
Or that mortal idol, wealth;
With theſe, babes may grieved be,
But they have no pow'r on me.
Leſs my ſubſtance, leſs the ſhare
In my fear and in my care.
"Thus to love, and thus to live,
Thus to take, and thus to give,

Thus to laugh, and thus to ſing,
Thus to mount on Pleaſure's wing,
Thus to ſport, and thus to ſpeed,
Thus to flouriſh, nouriſh, feed,
Thus to ſpend and thus to ſpare,
Is to bid *a fig for care.*" Vol. iii. p. 83.

LV. Barrow's Travels into the Interior
of Southern Africa. (Concluded
from p. 259.)

SNAKES—THE OIL OF TOBACCO AN
ACTIVE POISON.

"SNAKES of different ſorts were ſeen and killed daily, all of them, according to the Hottentots' information, more or leſs venomous. These people are not unacquainted with feveral interesting particulars as to the nature and habits of the animal, as well as the vegetable part of the creation. From one I learned a very extraordinary effect produced by the application of the oil of tobacco to the mouth of a snake. One of theſe reptiles, about two feet in length, and of a blueiſh colour, had coiled itſelf five or fix times round the body of a lizard. As I was endeavouring to set at liberty the captive animal, one of the Hottentots took out with the point of a ſtick, from the ſhort ſtem of his wooden tobacco-pipe, a ſmall quantity of a thick black matter, which he called tobacco oil. This he applied to the mouth of the snake while darting out its tongue, as theſe creatures uſually do when enraged. The effect of the application was instantaneous, almoſt as that of an electric ſhock. With a convulſed motion, that was momentary, the snake half untwisted itſelf, and never ſtirred more; and the muscles were ſo contracted, that the whole animal felt hard and rigid as if dried in the fun. The Hottentots conſider the oil of tobacco among the moſt active of poifonous ſubſtances; but it is never applied to the points of their arrows, being probably of too volatile a nature to retain its deleterious quality for any length of time." P. 267.

INDICATOR, OR HONEY-BIRD.

"QUICK as the Hottentots are in obſerving the bees, as they fly to their neſts, they have ſtill a much better guide,

guide, on which they invariably rely. This is a small brownish bird, nothing remarkable in its appearance, of the cuckoo genus, to which naturalists have given the specific name of *Indicator*, from the circumstance of its pointing out and discovering, by a chirping and whistling noise, the nests of bees; it is called by the farmers the honey-ird.

" In the conduct of this little animal here is something that approaches to what philosophers have been pleased to deny to the brute part of the creation. Having observed a nest of honey, it immediately flies in search of some human creature, to whom, by its fluttering, and whistling, and chirping, it communicates the discovery. Every one here is too well acquainted with the bird to have any doubts as to the certainty of the information. It leads the way directly towards the place, flying from bush to bush, or from one ant-hill to another. When close to the nest, it remains still and silent. As soon as the person, to whom the discovery was made, shall have taken away the honey, the indicator flies to feast on the remains. By the like conduct it is also said to indicate, with equal certainty, the dens of lions, tigers, hyenas, and other beasts of prey and noxious animals. In the discovery of a bee's nest, self-interest is concerned; but in the latter instance, its motives must proceed from a different principle. That involuntary and spontaneous agent, which is supposed to guide and direct the brute creation, and which man, unable to investigate the nice shades of cause and effect that no doubt govern all their actions, has resolved into one general moving power called instinct, is perhaps less a blind impulse of nature than a ray of reason. The chain of rational faculties from man, the topmost link, to the meanest reptile, may, perhaps, with equal propriety, be supposed to exist, as that which more apparently is observed to connect their exterior forms.* If it be instinct that in Europe causes the shyness of birds at the approach of man, the same instinct instructs them to be so bold in India and China, where they are not molested, as almost to be taken by the hand. The different propensities of animals, proceeding from the different organs with which nature has furnished them, are no doubt modified

and altered according to situation and circumstances. Most of the small birds of Southern Africa construct their nests in such a manner, that they can be entered only by one small orifice, and many suspend them from the slender extremities of high branches. A species of loxia, or grosbeak, always hangs its nest on a branch extending over a river or pool of water. It is shaped exactly like a chemist's retort; is suspended from the head, and the shank of eight or nine inches long, at the bottom of which is the aperture, almost touches the water. It is made of green grass, firmly put together, and curiously woven. Another small bird, the Parus Capensis, or Cape Titmouse, constructs its luxurious nest of the pappus, or down of a species of asclepias. This nest is made of the texture of flannel, and the fleecy hoary is not more soft. Near the upper end projects a small tube about an inch in length, with an orifice about three fourths of an inch in diameter. Immediately under the tube is a small hole in the side, that has no communication with the interior part of the nest; in this hole the male fits at nights, and thus they are both screened from the weather. The sparrow in Africa hedges round its nest with thorns; and even the swallow, under the eaves of houses, or in the rifts of rocks, makes a tube to its nest of six or seven inches in length. The same kind of birds in northern Europe, having nothing to apprehend from monkeys, snakes, and other noxious animals, construct open nests." P. 321.

REMARKS ON VAILLANT.

" AS this family (of Slabert) holds a distinguished place in the page of a French traveller in Southern Africa, the veracity of whose writings has been called in question, curiosity was naturally excited to make some inquiries from them concerning this author. He was well known to the family, and had been received into their house at the recommendations of the fiscal; but the whole of his transactions in this part of the country, wherein his own heroism is so fully set forth, they assert to be so many fabrications. The story of shooting the tiger, in which his great courage is contrasted with the cowardice of the peasantry, I read to them

them out of his book. They laughed very heartily, and assured me that although the story had some foundation in fact, the animal had been shot through the body by a *hell-roar*, or trap-gun, set by a Hottentot, and was expiring under a bush at the time they found it, when the valiant Frenchman discharged the contents of his musket into the tiger and dispatched him. The first book which he published, of his Travels to the eastward, contains much correct information, accurate description, and a number of pointed and just observations. The sale of the copy of this, encouraged the making of a second, the materials of which, flight as they were, seem to have chiefly been furnished by the publication of an English traveller, whom he pretends to correct; and from an account of an expedition to the northward, sent out by the Dutch government of the Cape, in search of a tribe of people reported to wear linen clothing. The fact seems to be this: that he left Zwartland in July, travelled to the Orange river, and returned at the beginning of the following December, at which time he is conducting his readers to the northward, as far as the tropic. The inventive faculties of the Abbé Philippo, who is the real author of the work, supplied what he conceived to be wanting in the traveller's remarks, and in the two above-mentioned publications." P. 359.

CURIOS PLANTS, &c.—REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF AN HOTENTOT FROM A LION.

"THE withered stem of a liliaceous plant, apparently the same as that found on the banks of the Orange river, was seven feet long, and crowned with an umbel of more than fifty flowrets, each having a peduncle, or foot-stalk, of eighteen inches in length, making the diameter of the umbel to exceed that of three feet. The bulb, of which I could but conveniently carry a few, was as large as the human head. Of this enormous lily the people gave an account, not unlike that of the fictitious Upas of Java, rendered famous by a relation of it inserted in the notes to Doctor Darwin's fanciful, yet classic poem of the Botanic Garden. They say, with regard to the lily, that the juice of its bulb is a strong poison; that

the leaves occasion sudden death to the cattle which may chance to eat them; and that if small birds should happen to perch on its blossoms, they instantly roll off lifeless to the ground. Another species of amaryllis, called by botanists the *disticha*, common on all the mountainous parts of the colony, was now on the Khamies berg throwing out its long broad leaves in opposite pairs, forming the shape of a fan. Both the bulb and the leaves of this plant have been ascertained to be, without any preparation, most virulent poisons, that act on the animal system, whether taken into it by the stomach or the blood. The farmers pull up the root and leaves wherever they find them growing. It was said that the juice of this bulb, mixed up with the mangled body of a certain species of spider, furnishes the Bosjefmans with poison for their arrows, more deadly than any other they are acquainted with. This spider should seem to be peculiar to the western coast of the country; at least I never met with, nor heard of it, on the other side. Its body, with the legs, which are short, is three inches in diameter, the former black and hairy, the latter faintly spotted; the beak red. It lives under ground, constructing over its hole a cover, composed of the filaments spun from its entrails, and earth or dung. This cover is made to turn on a joint. When the animal is watching for its prey, it fits with the lid half open, ready to fall out upon such insects as serve it for food. On the approach of danger it closes the cover, and in a short time cautiously opens it again to see if the enemy has retreated.

"The Namaqua Hottentots seem well acquainted with poisonous substances, though they now make use of none. The bow and arrow, their ancient weapons, are become useless. The country they now inhabit is almost entirely deserted by all kinds of beasts that live in a state of nature, and the dread of Bosjefmans prevents them from ranging far over the country in quest of game. Formerly, however, the kloofs of the Khamies berg abounded with elands and hartebeests, gemsboks, quachas, and zebras, and were not a little formidable on account of the number of beasts of prey that resorted thither. A few days before our arrival at the foot of the mountain, a lion

lion had occasioned some little stir in the country, which had not yet entirely subsided. A Hottentot, belonging to one of the farmers, had endeavoured for some time, in vain, to drive his master's cattle into a pool of water, enclosed between two ridges of rock, when at length he espied a huge lion couching in the midst of the pool. Terrified at the unexpected sight of such a beast, that seemed to have its eyes fixed upon him, he instantly took to his heels, leaving the cattle to shift for themselves. In doing this he had presence of mind enough to run through the herd, concluding that if the lion should pursue, he might take up with the first beast that presented itself. In this, however, he was mistaken. The lion broke through the herd, making directly after the Hottentot, who, on turning round, and perceiving that the monster had singled him out for a meal, breathless and half dead with terror, scrambled up one of the tree aloes, in the trunk of which had luckily been cut a few steps, the more readily to come at some birds' nests that the branches contained. At the same moment the lion made a spring at him, but, missing his aim, fell upon the ground. In fury silence he walked round the tree, casting every now and then a dreadful look towards the poor Hottentot, who crept behind some finches' nests that happened to have been built in the tree." P. 391.

"Having remained silent and motionless for a length of time, he ventured to peep over the side of the nest, hoping that the lion had taken his departure; when, to his great terror and astonishment, his eyes met those of the animal, to use his own expression, 'flashing fire at him.' In short, the lion laid himself down at the foot of the tree, and stirred not from the place for four-and-twenty hours. He then returned to the spring to quench his thirst, and, in the mean time, the Hottentot descended the tree, and scampered to his home, which was not more than a mile distant, as fast as his feet could carry him. The perseverance of the lion was such, that it appeared afterwards he had returned to the tree, and from thence had hunted the Hottentot by the scent within three hundred paces of the house.

"It seems to be a fact well established, that the lion prefers the flesh of a

Hottentot to that of any other creature; He has frequently been singled out from a party of Dutch. The latter being disguised in clothing, and the former going generally naked, may perhaps account for it." The horse, next to the Hottentot, seems to be his favourite food; but on the sheep, perhaps on account of his woolly covering, which he is too indolent to uncase, he seldom deigns to fix his paw." P. 394.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A HOTENTOT.

"THE Bosjefmans have been generally represented as a people so savage and bloodthirsty in their nature, that they never spare the life of any living creature which may fall into their hands. To their own countrymen, who have been taken prisoners by, and continued to live with the Dutch farmers, they have certainly shown instances of the most atrocious cruelty. These poor wretches, if retaken by their countrymen, seldom escape being put to the most excruciating tortures. The party above mentioned, having fallen in with a Hottentot at some distance from any habitation, set him up to the neck in a deep trench, and wedged him in so fast with stones and earth, that he was incapable of moving. In this situation he remained a whole night, and the greater part of the following day; when, luckily, some of his companions passed the place and released him. The poor fellow stated that he had been under the necessity of keeping his eyes and mouth in perpetual motion the whole day, to prevent the crows from devouring him."—P. 400.

KORANAS, A PREDATORY TRIBE.

"THE country to the eastward of the Roggeveld is inhabited by different hordes of Bosjefmans. One of these, called the Koranas, dwelling on the right bank of the Orange river, directly east from the Roggeveld, is represented as a very formidable tribe of people. The few that I had an opportunity of seeing, were strong lusty men, apparently of the same tribe as the Namaquas. They are considered as being more cruel, and at the same time more daring than any other tribe of this nation. They possess a few sheep

sheep and cattle, but have the same wandering inclination, and the same propensity to the chafe and to plunder with the other Bosjeftmans. The Briequa Kaffers, who inhabit the country close behind them, are very considerable sufferers by such daring neighbours. Of these people, the Koranas not only carry off large herds of cattle, but they also seize and make slaves of their children, some of whom have been brought into the colony, and purchased by the farmers in exchange for cattle. The Briequas, with their haflagais, have little chance of standing against poisoned arrows. The shields too of the Koranas are enormously large, and so thick that the haflagai cannot penetrate them. I saw one made from the hide of an eland, that measured six feet by four. These people make regular attacks, in large parties of four or five hundred. Though very good friends among each other while poor, from the moment they have obtained by plunder a quantity of cattle, they begin to quarrel about the division of the spoil; and they are said to carry this sometimes to such an excess, that they continue the fight and massacre till, like the soldiers of Cadmus, very few remain in the field,

—suoque

‘Marte cadunt subiti per mutua vulnera fratres.’

“The miserable bad roads, the nakedness of the country, and the very few animals that are found in a state of nature, upon the Roggeveld mountain, make it a disagreeable, uninteresting, and tedious route for one who travels with no other view than that of gratifying curiofity. Crows, kites, and vultures, are almost the only kinds of birds that are met with. Of the last, I broke the wing of one of that species called by ornithologists the condor, of an amazing large size. The spread of its wings was ten feet and one inch. It kept three dogs for some time completely at bay, and having at length seized one of them with its claws, and torn away a large piece of flesh from its thigh, they all immediately retreated.” P. 403.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

“ON the west side of the Kardouw lies the division of the Four-and-twenty Rivers, extending from thence to the

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banks of the Berg river. This part of the country to the sea-shore, including Zwartland, consists of a flat extended plain, very fertile in corn, grafs, and fruits, and, being well watered, is more populous than most parts of the colony. With a proper degree of labour and management in the culture of the land, by plantations and enclosures for shelter, warmth, and moisture, that part of the colony alone which lies within the great range of mountains, would be fully sufficient to supply with all the necessaries of life the town and garrison of the Cape, and all the shipping that will probably ever frequent its ports. As food for cattle, four species of millet have been tried of the genus *Holcus*, namely, the *Sorghum*, the *Saccharatus*, the *Spicatus*, and *Bicolor*. All of these, except the *spicatus*, have been cut down several times in the same season, afterwards grew to the height of six to ten feet, bore a plentiful crop of seed, sprung up afresh from the old stumps in the winter, furnishing most excellent food for cattle throughout the whole year. A species of Indian lucerne, the *Medicago esculenta*, was twice cut down, and afterwards gave a plentiful crop of seed. A small kidney-bean, the *Pbasvolus lobatus*, grew very rapidly, producing two crops the same season, and is an excellent species of food for cattle, whether given to them green, or dried into hay, which is the cafe also with the lucerne. A strong tall dog's-tail-grafs, the *Cynosurus coracinus* of India, useful both for man and beast, was cut down twice, and afterwards produced a crop of seed. Of this species of grafs horses are extravagantly fond, and it will remain green nearly through the winter. The encouragement of the culture of all these would be of the greatest importance to the interest of the colony. The *Sesamum* plant promises very fair to become useful in giving a supply of vegetable oil for the table, an article that is at present very much wanted in the Cape. Tea, coffee, and sugar, might all be cultivated with success. But that which in a commercial point of view is likely hereafter to render the colony of the Cape most valuable to the state on which it may be dependent, is the facility with which the cultivation of the different kinds of hemp for cordage and canvais, may be carried on to an unlimited extent. The

88

Cannabis

Cannabis sativa, or common hemp, has been long planted here as a substitute for tobacco, but the idea was never extended to make it useful in any other way." P. 406.

"A native species of *Hibiscus*, that I brought from the vicinity of Plettenberg's bay, yields a hemp of an excellent quality, little perhaps inferior to that of the cannabis, or common hemp, which is most unquestionably the best material yet discovered for the manufacture of strong cordage. The *Janap* of India, *Crotalaria juncea*, from which a strong coarse stuff is manufactured under the name of *Gunney*, seems to thrive very well in the climate of the Cape. Cotton and indigo may both be produced in any quantity in this colony; but the labour necessary in the preparation of the latter, and the enormous price of slaves, or the hire of free workmen, would scarcely be repaid to the cultivator. That species of cotton-plant called the *hirsutum* seems to sustain the south-east blasts of wind with the least degree of injury; but the Bourbon cotton, originally from the West Indies, will thrive just as well in the interior parts of the country, where the south-easters extend not with that degree of strength so as to cause any injury to vegetation. Most of the India and China fruits, that have yet been brought into the garden, seem to bid fair for success. In short, there is not, perhaps, in the whole world, a place so well adapted for concentrating the various products of the vegetable kingdom, as the southern angle of Africa." P. 409.

LVI. *Travels in Portugal, and through France and Spain.* With a Dissertation on the Literature of Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese Languages. By HENRY FREDERICK LINK, Professor at the University of Rostock, and Member of various learned Societies. Translated from the German by JOHN HINCKLEY, Esq. With Notes by the Translator. 8vo. pp. 504. 9s. Longman and Rees.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"THAT zealous and active patron of natural history, the Count of Hoffmannsegg, who is himself so great a proficient in the science, being desirous of a companion in his travels to Portugal not wholly unexperienced in *botany* and *mineralogy*, I had the honour to be chosen to that important post.

"We embarked at Hamburg in the summer of 1797, and being obliged by contrary winds and storms to cast anchor off Romney, quitted the ship and landed at Dover; from which place we purfued our journey through France and Spain to Portugal, for the purpose of travelling over that country more minutely. In this we employed the greater part of the year 1798; but in 1799, my affairs obliging me to leave that country, I embarked on board the packet for Falmouth, and crossing England by London and Yarmouth returned to Hamburg. The Count still remains in Portugal, where, with indefatigable assiduity, he is investigating the natural history of that country." P. iii.

"The unlearned reader should be apprized that Lusitania was the ancient name of Portugal.

"The nh and lh are liquids in Portugueze, being pronounced like gn and gl in Italian and French, or û and ll in Spanish. T." P. viii.

EXTRACTS.

MADRID.

"THE interior of the houses, even of those of considerable size, by no means agrees with the external appearance of the town. The entrances are narrow and awkward, and the apartments crowded together without order. Charles III. who changed Madrid from a filthy wretched village to a charming capital, could not force his reforms into the interior of the houses, where filth and dirt still prevail. We even

found it so in one of the first inns, called the Cross of Malta. The common people, who fill the streets, accord with this description. They are dressed entirely in brown cloth, made of the brown wool of the country, wear a brown cap, and often brown spatter-dashes; but their shoes are leather, those of wood being unknown throughout Spain. Brown is a very general colour; and even the military wear short brown coats.

In other respects, the men, even to the lowest classes, are dressed like the Germans and the French. However, the better kind of artifans wear a hair-net called *redifilla* or *cofia*, and a jacket with a vast number of small buttons; but persons of condition generally wear, as with us Germans, a white cloak, and sword, and seldom use boots. The women, generally speaking, adhere more closely to the true Spanish dres than the men; for of the latter, the first people dres exactly as throughout the rest of Europe, except in some trifles; but in other respects, the Spanish dres extends to persons of considerably high rank, and to persons, who, according to our German customs, dres almost in the same style as the first class of society. The black silk *mantilla* or veil, which ends before, in a crape, and covers the face, sometimes entirely, sometimes in part, a short and generally black petticoat, like the veil, adorned with fringe or Vandykes, which, like that, does not entirely conceal the figure, constitute the peculiarity of this dres among persons of easy circumstances. Their shoes were at this time worn with high-pointed heels; but the upper leather, according to a fashion borrowed from the rest of Europe, was of a different colour. Their hollow but black and fiery eyes, their slender and somewhat too meagre shape, the absence of a fresh and ruddy bloom, the yellow hue which assumes its place, and their legs, which are often bare up to the calves, give them altogether an unpleasant, but at the same time a licentious look.

"The inhabitants of Spain are not so fond of promenades as the French (who have one in every small place), but more than the Portugueze. Every large town has its *alameda* or promenade, so called from the *alamo* or poplar, with which they were originally planted. The poplar has in all ages been

been a favourite tree of the poets, by whom it has been much celebrated, perhaps because no tree of equal beauty grows so easily and rapidly in this climate. The poplars along the banks of the Manzanares are well known to the readers of old Spanish poetry. The *Prado* is now the usual promenade, where in the morning persons of high rank are seen both on foot and on horseback; but after the *siesta*, or afternoon-nap, the whole is filled with splendid equipages, which, according to a custom peculiar to Spain, daily perform the same dull round, following each other during an hour or two, up one mall and down another, in a slow and tedious procession, without seeing any one but foot passengers of inferior condition, or the other coaches which happen to be in the opposite rank, and forming the most irksome amusement that possibly can be imagined: nor did I, after the first time I had experienced it, ever consent to endure it again. Sometimes a few coaches are seen without the gate, between the rows of trees on the road to Aranjuez. But who could be the bold adventurer, who first braved the laws of etiquette by taking his pleasure without the gate?

"Madrid appears a very dead place except at the time of the promenade in the *Prado*, or in the morning, at some part where a celebrated mas is to be read. A great city, situated on a brook in an ungrateful country, where manufactures only flourish by means of extraordinary exertion and encouragement, and where the court resides but a few weeks in the year, is great but by force, and that force is every where perceived. At Madrid there is a great scarcity of amusements, which are therefore supplied by devotion, and its sister passion love. In Spain, the stage is very poor; and at both the theatres at Madrid, in general, bad pieces are performed by miserable players. One, however, of the actresses, who was not a bad performer, at this time shone in heroic parts. In this respect the Spaniards are even inferior to the Portuguese, and have nothing to compare with the excellent opera at Lisbon. Spaniards seldom invite company to dinner, and more rarely, if ever, to supper. They confine themselves to tertullas, where tea is given, and that great quantity of sweetmeats devoured, at which Bourgoing expressed so much

surprise. But that writer is mistaken in applauding the temperance of the lower orders, and asserting, that no man but a foreigner is ever seen drunk at Madrid. I have seen many Spaniards drunk; and the walloons soldiers may in some measure be excused for this vice, when, instead of the four wine of Germany and Italy, they can purchase the fiery La Mancha for a trifle.

"The climate of Madrid is in general very agreeable, the air being warm, and rain uncommon; for the frontier mountains of Castile seem to keep off the clouds, which I frequently saw, when the wind was north, resting upon, and hiding their summits, before they descended to the adjacent country. In summer the air is burning hot, no breezes lending their aid to cool it, and in winter uncommonly cold; I have often seen the Manzanares covered with ice. This extreme cold, info furtherly a latitude, undoubtedly arises from the high situation of the town, as the constantly low state of the barometer and the continual descent to approach the banks of the Tagus, which from Aranjuez to Lisbon has also a considerable fall, sufficiently prove.—
P. 96.

PORTRUGUEZE MILITARY.

"THE uniform of the Portuguese infantry and cavalry is dark blue; that of the hussars light blue; the marines green; and the sailors are dressed like the English. But the blue or red cloth breeches of many of the regiments, and the black Manchester breeches of the officers, have an unpleasing appearance. Generals and other officers wear a fuit of scarlet, richly embroidered with gold. The cavalry, like that of Spain, ride stallions; but their horses are in better condition. They do not ride ill, but their uniforms ill become them. The soldiers are but poorly paid: a private receives two vintins, or forty rees (about twopence sterling); from which something is deducted for clothing. This is extremely miserable pay in so dear a country as Portugal, particularly at Lisbon. Bread, a sardine, and bad wine, are the constant and daily food of these men, who seldom or never taste meat or vegetables. In the year 1798, many young men were pressed, and many of the regiments increased by five hundred men; they were

were torn from the fields and kidnapped every where, and the government promised rewards to the *juizes de fora* who should send them most recruits. In consequence of this, whole troops of considerable length were often met travelling like criminals with their hands bound. It was painful to behold these unfortunate people, who perhaps could live happily and comfortably at home on the fruit of their labour, now brought by force to starve in the towns. At Lisbon I have often been solicited in an evening for charity by men among the guard at the barracks of the regiment of *Gomez Freire*, who had the greatest claim to my compassion. But can any man blame the natives of this country for shunning military service under such circumstances?" P. 139.

THE SOIL ROUND LISBON.

"THE soil round Lisbon consists of limestone and basalt; the former lying at top, and being here and there very white, close, and excellent for building, but breaking too coarse for the statuary. Another singular species of limestone, which only forms a mass of petrification, appears at a depth in both banks of the river, lying beneath the other strata. The basalt begins at the bank not far from the sea, and then proceeds through Quelus toward Bellas; meanwhile a branch of the basalt mountain extends beyond the city by the aqueduct, and unites with the fore-mentioned chain toward Bellas. From thence the basalt country extends as far as Cabeça de Montachique. It properly forms only one mass of basalt, which is here and there covered with limestone. It is particularly striking that basalt is only found in those two parts of Portugal, Lisbon and Cape St. Vincent, where the earthquake of 1755 was most violent; and this circumstance is thought to confirm the opinion that basalt covering great strata of coal furnishes materials for subterraneous fires, and thus gives rise to earthquakes and volcanoes; but it must not be forgotten that Belem, which partly stands on a basalt hill, suffered less from that earthquake than some parts of the town evidently founded upon limestone; perhaps the basalt had at some former period been forced up from these parts by a similar convul-

sion; and the shocks which Lisbon has felt from time to time are attempts of nature to raise other similar hills. But it is evident this is one of the innumerable hypotheses that have been thrown out without proof on this subject. Portugal, however, is rich in warm springs, which are doubtless the effect of subterraneous fires. Such springs are found even in Lisbon, though the warmth is very slight; also, at Cascaes a few miles from Lisbon." P. 182.

THE AQUEDUCT.

"CLOSE to the north side of the town, is that bold and grand work of art, the aqueduct called *os arcos*, by which water is brought from several springs situated at a distance of three leagues and near the village of Bellas, being in some parts conducted under ground. Near the town it passes over a deep valley, and the works are planned with great magnificence. It rests on several bold arches, the largest of which is 230 feet 10 inches French high, and 107 feet 8 inches broad. The view is singular when the spectator stands beneath it, and its pointed arches seem changed into a majestic vault that re-echoes every sound. The whole length of the aqueduct is 2400 feet. In the middle is a covered arched way, of seven or eight feet, where the water flows on each side through a tunnel of stone. Without this arched way and on each side is a path, where two persons can conveniently walk abreast, with a parapet, over which they may look down to its base. The small towers perhaps disturb the general effect, but could not be dispensed with, for they serve as ventilators.

"The water enters the town at a place called da Amoreira, where it divides into several other aqueducts, and supplies the fountains (or chafarizes) which are often very ornamental, though in a bad taste. Here the galleros draw water in small barrels, and cry it about the streets. The water is very good, containing a portion of oxygenated calcareous earth, its sources being in limestone hills. The Portuguese being inhabitants of a warm climate, cannot be blamed for loving good water, but the ridiculous accounts of Costigan and other travellers on this subject are much exaggerated. In summer, water is sold by the glass throughout

throughout Spain and Portugal, in the public squares and promenades; and among both these nations an excellent method is used to keep water and other liquors cool in summer. Earthen vessels are made of clay containing lime and iron, so as to be very porous, but without glazing. These vessels, which are called *bucaros* or *alearrazes*, suffer the moisture to pervade their substance in the form of a fine dew, which is continually evaporating, and thus producing cold. At first they give the water an unpleasant earthy taste, which, however, it soon loses by use." P. 183.

POLICE OF LISBON—MANNERS OF THE INHABITANTS.

"THE first object that must strike every foreigner on entering Lisbon, is the badness of the police; the filth of the streets lies every where in heaps, which, in the narrow streets where the rain does not wash it away, require great skill in walking, to avoid sinking into them. In one of the most frequented streets on the river leading to the Ribera Nova, there is only a narrow path winding near the houses; and the reader may form an idea of the number of people who daily use it, the gallegos with their very heavy burdens, which a passenger cannot avoid; while the carts pass as near to the houses as possible, that the horses may not go in the deepest part of the mud; and thus all the dirt and filth is blindly splashed upon the passengers, in the worst manner conceivable. As to the night, the city was formerly lighted, but now this practice has ceased; and, as the window-shutters are shut early, there is no light to diminish the darkness of these dirty, narrow, ill-paved streets. A host of dogs without masters, and living on the public, wander about like hungry wolves; and, still worse than these, an army of banditti. Our friends often expressed their astonishment at our venturing into Portugal in these times of war; but I assured them it was by no means so bold an undertaking as to go at midnight from Belem to Maravilhas, at the eastern extremity of the town. How can a nation, among whom are a number of enlightened men, bear such an abomination, which degrades Lisbon even below Constantinople?

"The amusements of the carnival are always governed by the ruling taste

of every nation. Of what then should they confest at Lisbon? Both high and low delight in throwing all kinds of dirt and filth on the passengers, who, in conformity to custom, and to avoid quarrels, must bear it patiently.

"The high walls of the quintas in the town, the vacant and deserted grounds, invite to robbery and murder, which are still farther favoured by the badness of the police. These crimes are always perpetrated with knives, though all pointed knives are prohibited.

"Murders generally arise from revenge or jealousy; robbers are generally contented with threats. The spring is the most dangerous time, and I have known every night marked with some murder. The boldness of the assassins is astonishing. On a fast-day, in a procession in honour of St. Rochus, a man was murdered in open day in the throng, at five o'clock in the afternoon. In the summer of the same year a man was robbed at noon, between the walls near the Prince of Waldeck's, who was witness to the transaction. The robbers were even so bold as to attack coaches. But the criminals almost always escaped, the compassion of the Portuguese being such, that every one assists him in his flight. They exclaim Coutadinho! or, Alas poor man! and every thing is done to assist him. The punishment of death is entirely done away, and the culprit is sent to the Indies or Angola; a punishment which by no means gives the impression of death, though the climates of both are so unwholesome that destruction is certain.

"A great part of these robbers are negroes, of whom there is a greater number here, perhaps, than in any other city of Europe, not excepting London. Many of them get their bread as tradespeople, not unfrequently become good and respectable citizens, and instances occur of their arriving at a high degree of skill as artisans. A larger portion are beggars, thieves, procurers, and prostitutes. Every negro who has served his master seven years in Europe is free, and then not unfrequently becomes a beggar unless he has had a very good master. Great numbers of them are employed as sailors, and I do not see any reason why they are not also enlisted as soldiers; but Mr. Jungk's assertion, that one fourth of the inhabitants of Lisbon are negroes and creoles, like many other

other assertions of that author, is much exaggerated.

"There is a great number of vagabonds in Lisbon, for all idle people from the provinces come in torrents to the metropolis, and are permitted to live in the open town without impediment. Hence arise the immense number of beggars, who partly rove about, and partly remain in fixed places, crying out continually, and promising to mention this or that person to Nossa Senhora in their prayers. A physician might here meet with an uncommon number of remarkable cutaneous disorders; I have often observed a true leprosy, and endeavoured by observations of this kind to render myself insensible to the disgust they inspire. These beggars receive a great deal in charity, through a mistaken sense of piety prevalent in Catholic countries. They also often practise artifices to obtain charity. I remember an old man who fell down before us through hunger, as he afterwards said, and thus immediately obtained from my youthful companion a considerable piece of gold; while I, somewhat colder, remarked his theatrical performance, withheld my charity, examined into the affair, and found my suspicions grounded. Another class of begging is that for souls in purgatory. The religious fraternities, to whom it properly belongs to collect these alms, and to have masses performed in a certain church for that purpose, farm out this employment to certain people, who post themselves in the neighbourhood of this church to beg, for which they generally pay eight milrees annually, and by this contract frequently gain one hundred milrees a-year. Every thing is done in Portugal *pelo amor de Deus e pelas almas* (for the love of God and of the souls). The monasteries send their fruit, usually grapes, to be sold in the streets as it were by auction, in order to perform masses for the money. They are cried about the streets as *wvas pelas almas* (grapes for the souls); and when the price is asked, the answer is generally considerable. In the *Calzada de Estrela* sat a beggar, who always cried snuff for the souls. Snuff is a great article of necessity for all ranks, for both sexes, for every old man, and in short for the whole nation. Nor is it difficult to obtain the partality of any of the common class of

people, if the traveller but offer him a pinch of good snuff. I saw a beggar-woman put some snuff to the nose of her child who was still in arms. On a botanical excursion near Lisbon I met a well-dressed lady, who asked me for a pinch of snuff, as she had lost her box; and when I told her that I never used one, she replied, with an expression of the most violent grief, *Eſtou desesperada* (I am quite in despair). Nor can we blame Alphonſo IV. for giving the English soldiers, who had fought so bravely for him at the battle of Ameixial, two pounds of tobacco each. The smoking of tobacco is, however, very uncommon; nor are even cigars, though so customary in Spain, used by any but sailors." P. 201.

"Both the higher and lower classes are very fond of a profusion of compliments, which flow in a torrent from every mouth. A common peasant meeting another takes off his hat quite low down, holds him a long while by the hand, inquires after his health and that of his family, and does not fail to add, *I am at your commands, and your humble servant (eſtou a seu ordens, seu criado)*. This is not a remark taken from a single instance, for I have heard it extremely often from ass-drivers, and others of similar classes. The Portuguese language indeed, even in the mouths of the common people, has naturally something well-bred and elegant; nor do they ever use oaths and indecent expressions, like the English, French, and Spanish low execrations, though the lowest classes indeed sometimes mention the devil. All the Portuguese are naturally talkative, and sometimes very infipid. The rich are said to conceal a false heart beneath a profusion of polite expressions. I have nothing to say in defence of the higher classes; they are as inferior to the Spaniards as the common people excel them. The want of science and taste, which perhaps arises from the total want of works of art in this country; a government which never had wisdom or opportunity to bring into action the nobler passions of mankind, the constant and oppressive neighbourhood of the English, who justly feel their superiority, and the total decay of literature, are, I conceive, the chief causes why the Portuguese nobles are formed of worse materials than any European nobility." P. 210.

(To be continued.)

LVII. *Egyptiaca*; or Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt. In two Parts. Part I. The History of Pompey's Pillar elucidated. Part II. Abdollatif's Account of the Antiquities of Egypt: written in Arabic A. D. 1203, Translated into English, and illustrated with Notes. By J. WHITE, D. D. Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, &c. &c. Part I. Royal 4to. pp. 127. 1l. 1s. Oxford printed; Cadell and Davies, London.

LIST OF PLATES,
Engraved by Storer.

1. *THE Situation of Pompey's Pillar with respect to Alexandria.*
2. *Pompey's Pillar (from Dalton).*
3. *Bafe of Pompey's Pillar (from Norden).*
4. *Bafe and Pivot.*
5. *Plan of the Capital.*
6. —— *Alexandria.*
7. *Site of Serapeum, according to Dr. White.*

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

“ THAT magnificent Pillar, which is the chief subject of the following inquiry, may be ranked with the most illustrious remains of ancient art. It has excited the attention of the travel-

ler, employed the pen of the historian, and exercised the skill of the antiquary: and all these have united in holding it forth to the notice and admiration of mankind. But while the object of curiosity is admitted to be interesting, the attempt to write after so much has been written, may be deemed an idle presumption: and the sceptical inquirer, who has in vain sought for satisfactory information from those witnesses who have visited the spot, will perhaps disdain that which is offered him from the recesses of an university. To obviate such a prejudice (if any such should be entertained), let me here explicitly inform the reader, that in the ensuing pages he will see no paradox advanced to contradict and perplex the concurrent testimony of ages; but he will find that the commonly received accounts have some material defects to be supplied, and some gross errors to be corrected, and that such corrections have been made, it is hoped, upon the authority of unexceptionable evidence.” P. i.

“ In approaching this great object of curiosity, we enter upon a land of wonders; in its history and fate distinguished from all others, and suggesting matter of the most serious and awful reflection. For what country may compare with Egypt in early renown for power, and wealth, and science, when other nations were fed with the produce of her soil, and enriched with the treasures of her wisdom? Where else can we behold such stupendous works of art; which, no less in design than in magnitude, seem almost to exceed the ability of human agents? And, lastly, where shall we find a degeneracy like that of the present race of Egyptians; or where an ancient inheritance of greatness and glory, which has been so totally wasted and lost?” P. ii.

“ But an attempt has been made of late to raise this country from its degraded and fallen condition, to restore it to liberty and independence, and replace it in its station among the kingdoms of the earth. Or rather, let us say, that, under the pretence of conferring these unsolicited benefits, a people, regardless of every principle of moral propriety, and every law of civilized nations, has carried thither without provocation all the miseries and horrors of war. It is not improbable, that

that their hopes of success in this atrocious and daring enterprise were encouraged by the reports of certain travellers of their own nation. These men had gone through the land with the sentiments of robbers and spies. They saw in its wealth an object of plunder, and in its weakness and divisions the opportunities of easy acquisition. To minds occupied with such prospects, the face of a country would appear little interesting: the most intelligent of them looked with disgust on the fairest features of Egypt. Volney ascended the river from Rosetto to Cairo, and thus he describes the Delta: 'The scenery of the country offers little variety. It has still a few palm-trees, which stand thinner as you advance; villages built with mud walls, and of a ruinous appearance; a boundless flat, which, according to the different seasons, is a fresh-water sea, a miry fen, a green carpet, or a dusty field; and on every side a distant horizon loaded with vapours.' But although the beauties of the country failed of making an impression, its various produce both of art and nature was viewed with eager and avaricious eyes; and the pillar of Alexandria was not omitted in the catalogue of premeditated plunder.

" This is the key to open the secret meaning of many of their observations. They not unfrequently enumerate all the articles of commerce, by which Egypt might become profitable to France. Its civil and military state is exposed; the expiring authority of the Porte; the small number of Mamelukes; their continual dissensions and feuds; the miserable state of their discipline; and their ridiculous ignorance of the art of war. On the other hand are represented, in the strongest colours, the oppressed condition of the people; their strength in labour, and fortitude in suffering; and, above all, the probability of their taking arms against their oppressors, whenever a favourable opportunity shall offer. Now, if it should be asked, with what view all this has been done, one of the most acute and mischievous of French travellers will supply us with an answer; not directly to the point indeed, but too plain to be mistaken—' I have for some time entertained an opinion,' says Volney, ' that nothing is easier

' than to effect in Asia a great revolution both political and civil.'

" Let us however do justice to these unprincipled spoilers, and acknowledge, that they are not the first of their countrymen, who have entertained ideas of aggrandizing France at the expense of this devoted kingdom. In the beginning of this century, Maillet, the French consul at Cairo, suggested a plan for removing the pillar to Paris. The scheme indeed was not perfectly honourable; for he was to obtain it under false pretences; and he had so far arranged the particulars in his own mind, as to give the details, and even state the expenses of the undertaking. But his project was cheap and easy, compared with another, which amused the vanity of his nation some years before. What this was, we may learn from a dedication to Louis XIV. prefixed by the French translator to Muratdi's 'Wonders of Egypt.' The conquest of those unknown regions, which conceal the source of the Nile, he slightly mentions as the preliminary step to his design. ' Your Majesty then,' continues he, ' will cause our admiration of the pyramids to cease, by a work of importance and grandeur, and of a character entirely different. That will be (if our prayers are heard, and our hopes fulfilled), to turn the course of the Nile, and withhold its fertilizing waters from Egypt, till the present infidel inhabitants have abandoned it; and to restore the streams to their former channel, when more worthy and lawful possessors shall arrive to cultivate the country.' How little do the banishment of the Hugonots and the burning of the Palatinate appear, when compared with this grand and comprehensive project of famine and extirpation!" P. v.

EXTRACTS.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE ALEXANDRIAN COLUMN.

" IN the commencement of my inquiry concerning that stupendous column of Alexandria, with which the general voice of modern times has connected the name of Pompey, it is necessary to remark, that this connexion, unheard of in the ages immediately succeeding his own, rests only upon a dark and doubtful tradition, and re-

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ceives no colour of probability from any authority of ancient history. Other remains of antiquity have been in like manner ascribed to the celebrated rival of Cæsar. At the eastern mouth of the Bosphorus a fragment of uncertain age and character is called by his name, though standing on a spot which he certainly never visited, and which was never signalized by his arms. But by whom, it may be asked, could the Alexandrian column, a monument of such extraordinary splendour and magnificence, have ever been erected in honour of Pompey? There is neither evidence nor probability, that it was raised by the weak and effeminate prince * whom he had restored to the throne of Egypt. It is still less likely to have been erected by the treacherous boy †, who, regardless of the obligations of gratitude, was induced, from motives of the most refined but detestable policy, to murder the patron and benefactor of his family. Nor can we possibly suppose it to have been dedicated to the honour of this illustrious Roman by his more fortunate rival Cæsar, or any of his successors in the empire. Disregarding therefore a name, which apparently rests on groundless tradition, and has its foundation only in vulgar error, let us endeavour to obtain some more satisfactory information, and to arrive at a conclusion, which history may warrant, and reason approve.

"And here it evidently becomes an essential and leading object, to inquire at what period this stupendous column was erected. For, whether it were the production of regal power and munificence, or were reared by a loyal community in gratitude to an imperial benefactor; whether it stood single, and formed a whole by itself, or were a part only and appendage of some great edifice: these are either subordinate questions, or would receive a satisfactory answer, if its age were once completely ascertained. The elucidation of this point, therefore, has generally been the first aim of every author who has written

* "Ptolemy Auletes."

† "That is, perhaps, by or near the pillars. In the same manner Bishop Pococke understood an analogous expression, *Akmud* [i. e. *Amûd*] *Bijige*, to signify the column near *Bijige*: and that the expression, 'The Pillars,' was sometimes used as a local term, may perhaps be inferred from hence, that the ruins of Persepolis are to this day called in the language of Persia, *Chebel Minar*, 'The forty Pillars'."

upon the subject; and the attempt has given rise to conjectures the most wild and extravagant. Paradoxical inquirers have disagreed so widely respecting the age of the column, that on the one hand its origin has been assigned to the second century of the Christian era, and on the other to the remote and unknown period which witnessed the building of the pyramids." P. 2.

"The Arabic expression *Amûd Ifsawâri*, by which Pompey's Pillar was distinguished in the middle ages, has no other signification whatever than 'The Column of the Pillars.'

"To an English ear this phrase will perhaps appear rather tautologous. Our language affords no correspondent term, no word equally extensive with *Amûd*; which includes both the round and the square pillar; and may be applied to a Grecian column, or an Egyptian obelisk. At the time when the Arabic language first prevailed in Egypt, there were only two extraordinary objects of this kind remaining in Alexandria; Cleopatra's Needle, and Pompey's Pillar; and the inhabitants appear to have distinguished them by their local situation; calling the one, *Amûd il Babri*, 'The Column of the Sea,' and the other, *Amûd Ifsawâri*, 'The Column of the Pillars'."

"It is, however, necessary to show that some reason existed for the use of this appellation, as descriptive of the column. Now Bishop Pococke informs us explicitly, that there still remain some fragments of granite pillars, four feet in diameter, near the column of Pompey: and we have the most positive testimony of the Arabic writers of the middle ages, a testimony as much to be depended on in this instance as that of any Greek or Roman writer, that, in the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, there were more than four hundred of these pillars standing in the immediate vicinity of the column. So that this magnificent monument at that time might evidently be called, with singular propriety, 'The Column of the Pillars'." P. 31.

+ "The son of Ptolemy Auletes."

THE
XUM

THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY—OPINIONS OF GIBBON CRITICISED.

" 'THE sentence of Omar,' says Mr. Gibbon, 'was executed with blind obedience: the volumes of paper or parchment were distributed to the four thousand baths; and such was their incredible multitude, that six months were barely sufficient for the consumption of this precious fuel. Since the Dynasties of Abulpharagus have been given to the world in a Latin version, the tale has been repeatedly transcribed; and every scholar, with pious indignation, has deplored the irreparable shipwreck of the learning, the arts, and the genius, of antiquity. For my own part, I am strongly tempted to deny both the fact and its consequences. The fact is indeed marvellous; "Read and wonder!" says the historian himself.' Edit. 4to. vol. v. p. 343.

" This anecdote,' subjoins Mr. Gibbon in a note on this passage, 'will be in vain sought in the annals of Eutychius, and the Saracen history of Elmacin. The silence of Abulfeda, Murtadi, and a crowd of Moslems is less conclusive, from their ignorance of Christian literature.'

" But first, we may ask, is the story of Abulpharagus itself correctly reported by Mr. Gibbon? Surely it is an unfair inference, which he has made from the historian's words, that *all* the four thousand baths of the city were supplied with these books for fuel. Their distribution amongst any number of the baths would justify the expression of Abulpharagus, and the meaning which I would affix to it. He does not say, that six months were barely sufficient for the consumption: this is a false comment upon a mistaken text. The Arabic historian says nothing like it; he simply relates the fact, that in half a year the books were entirely consumed: but how many baths were employed in their destruction, he neither says nor insinuates. The incredible multitude of the volumes, therefore, vanishes at once. If during the whole time which elapsed, whilst these precious monuments of antiquity were gradually consuming, no sentiment of remorse or compunction arose in the breasts of the conquerors, no

wish to rescue the still remaining treasures of this inestimable library from further ravage and destruction, well might Abulpharagus exclaim, ' Hear and wonder!' Hear and wonder at the brutal ignorance and unrelenting fury of the barbarians!

" Secondly, even if I should grant to Mr. Gibbon, that we have only the evidence of Abulpharagus for the general fact, I see no ground for rational scepticism with regard to its reality. I will concede even more; I will allow that Abulpharagus himself does not mention the circumstance in his Syriac Universal History, though he generally describes the period when it happened." P. 58.

" They * both contain in general the same narrative, but with occasional additions and omissions, as appeared to the author most interesting to the class of readers for whom he was writing. Thus many particulars concerning the siege and capture of Acca, with the various messages which passed betwixt our lion-hearted Richard and his generous rival Saladin, are given at large in the Syriac, but entirely passed over in the Arabic: on the contrary, the request of Philoponus, and the burning of the Alexandrian library, are given in the Arabic, but omitted in the Syriac. Instances of this kind are numerous; and every general scholar may judge for himself, as both the histories in the original languages, together with the Latin translations, are before the public. I trust, therefore, that we shall hear no more of the objection urged by Mr. Gibbon, ' that the solitary report of a stranger, who wrote at the end of six hundred years on the confines of Media, is overbalanced by the silence of two annalists of a more early date, both Christians, both natives of Egypt, and the most ancient of whom, the patriarch Eutychius, has amply described the conquest of Alexandria.'

" If Abulpharagus himself, in his Syriac Universal History, has both given the life of Omar and noticed the capture of Alexandria, and yet omitted mentioning the burning of the library, and even the very name of Philoponus, why might not the two annalists do the same?

* "The two universal histories of Abulpharagus, written in the Syriac and Arabic languages."

"The high literary as well as ecclesiastical rank of this illustrious primate of the East, and the numerous concurrent testimonies, as well of Mahometans as Christians, to the gravity and sanctity of his character, would, in my opinion, even if he were found to stand single in his testimony, more than overbalance the frivolous cavils of Mr. Gibbon.

"But further, to the negative argument of Mr. Gibbon I shall venture to oppose the positive testimony of two Arabic historians, both writers of unquestionable authority, and both orthodox professors of the Musulman faith, Macrifi and Abdollatif; who not only agree in stating the fact, the burning of the library, but also point out to us the exact spot on which the library stood. For after describing the column, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, and mentioning the adjacent ruins of some ancient edifice, they add, that 'there was the library which 'Amru Ebn El Aas burnt by the command of the Khalif Omar.' I conclude, therefore, that both the burning, or, more strictly speaking, the despoiling*, of the library by Amru, and its actual situation, are indubitably ascertained.

"A satisfactory answer having now, I hope, been given to the sceptical insinuation of Mr. Gibbon, I advance a step farther. As the library despoiled by Amru was a royal library, and as the first Ptolemaean library was unfortunately burnt by Julius Cæsar, this must necessarily have been the second Ptolemaean library; and consequently part of the temple of Serapis. We have at length, then, by the assistance of Arabic writers, unexpectedly discovered the site of the Serapeum; a discovery eagerly sought for by the curious for more than a century: and hence arises one strong proof, that a knowledge of Arabic may be made peculiarly subservient to the illustration of Egyptian antiquities.

"But are there no passages, it may be asked, in Greek or Latin authors, which corroborate the evidence of Arabic writers respecting the site of

the Serapeum? I answer, that certainly there are; though their meaning has hitherto been wholly overlooked, and perhaps would for ever have been lost in obscurity, had not a ray of light broken in from the East. Such, however, is the accumulated force of these passages, when properly considered, as to leave no room to doubt that the temple of Serapis was contiguous to what is commonly called the Pillar of Pompey." *P. 62.*

LVIII. *A Tour from Downing to Alston Moor.* By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq. 4to. pp. 195. 1l. 11s. 6d. E. Harding, Pall Mall; West and Hughes.

LIST OF PLATES,

Drawn by Moses Griffith; engraved by Sparrow, Comte, Birrell, &c.

PAINTED Glass at Warrington. Orford Hall.

Tomb of Sir Thomas Boteler.

Edward Earl of Derby.

Charlotte Countess of Derby.

Sefton Church.

Lydiate Chapel.

Houghton Tower.

Sir Edward Oxburton.

Clithero Castle.

Ancient Altar at Ribchester.

Kirby Lonsdale Bridge.

Dr. Shaw.

Overton Church.

Tomb of Sir —— de Musgrave, &c.

Wharton Hall.

Philip Duke of Wharton.

Lamerseide Hall.

Pendragon Castle.

Brough Church.

Appleby Castle.

Tomb of the Countess of Cumberland.

Three-brother Tree.

Anne Clifford's Column.

Naworth Castle.

Llanercoft Priory.

Ben Castle.

* "Abulpharajus affirms, that the books were ordered to be distributed amongst the baths, and used as fuel for heating them. It being then explicitly stated, that they were not burnt in the library, we may fairly infer, that the edifice itself, that is, its walls, rooms, and colonnades, remained after the books were committed to the flames."

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CONTENTS.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE Tour from Downing to Alston Moor, now presented to the

public, was performed by Mr. Pennant in 1773. At the conclusion it connects with his Scots Tour, and forms an introductory volume to that excellent work, equally, if not more interesting to the English reader and to the antiquary. The author, in his Literary Life, p. 18, thus describes the work: 'The subject of part of this journey will be found among my Posthumous Works, illustrated with drawings by Moses Griffith. This will take in the space from Downing to Orford; from thence to Knowley, Sefton, Ormskirk, Latham, and (crossing the country) to Blackburn, Whalley Abbey, Ribchester, Mitton, Waddington Hall, and Clitheroe, most of them in the county of Lancashire. In that of York I visited Salley Abbey, Bolton Hall, Malham Coves, Settle, Gigglewick, and Ingleton. I then crossed the Lune to Kirkby Lonsdale, and visited all the parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland omitted in my printed tours of 1769 and 1772; and, finally, I finished this MS. volume at Alston, near the borders of Durham.'

"Notwithstanding his former determination (see Lit. Life, p. 17, l. 19), the editor has the satisfaction to find, that Mr. Pennant, in the last years of his active life, not only prepared for the press the Tour now offered, but also its Continuation by Hackfall and Fountains Abbey, to Harrogate and Bramham Crags. This work, he hopes, at some future period, to have permission to add to the list of publications of that valuable author." P. iii.

EXTRACTS.

BOTELER FAMILY—A SINGULAR PICTURE.

"ABOUT half a mile north of Sankey bridges stand the remains of Bewsey Hall, the seat of the ancient family of the Botelers. Robert, the first who assumed the name, took it from his office of Butler to Ranulf de Gernons or Meschines Earl of Chester, in 1120. He had large possessions in this county, and his descendants were great benefactors to the town of Warrington. Sir Thomas, I believe the last of the name, was, with his lady, murdered in this house by assassins; who in the night crossed the moat in leather boats, or coracles, to perpetrate

trate this villany. The unfortunate pair lie represented magnificently in alabaster in the parish church; and the sides of the tomb are finely ornamented with various faintly figures.

" This seat passed after to the Irelands, the Athertons, and lastly to the Gwillims, who now possess the estate; the moat and part of the house still remain. In the house is a singular picture on board, of an assemblage of the Florentine wits and poets, from Guido Cavalcanti, who died in 1300, to Marsilius Ficinus, who died in 1499. Dante is placed fitting with a book in his uplifted hand, as if reading to Cavalcanti, who stands behind. Petrarch stands leaning forward, as if applying to Dante; is dressed in a white cap, in a blue dress over his shoulders, and a white vest: behind him is Boccace, represented bald: all these with laureated heads. Behind them are Angelus Politianus in a blue cap, and Ficinus in a red gown; a group of illustrious not to be paralleled in the same space in scarcely any country." P. 19.

MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND.

" HIS (Thomas Lord Stanley) second consort, Margaret Countess of Richmond, is represented in a religious habit, praying: the Earl was her third husband. The good Lady, satiated with the vain pleasures of this life, requested and obtained of her spouse a license of chastity, which she vowed according to form in presence of Bishop Fisher; after which, she led a life of mortification, and wore girdles and shifts of hair, even to the dilacerating of her tender skin. Her works of piety were considerable, among which may be reckoned the founding of St. John's College in Cambridge. She dedicated her leisure hours to translations of religious books; and produced the 'Forthe Boke of the Followinge Jesu Chryste,' and of the Conteyning of the World, ' and the Mirroure of Golde for the sinfull Soule—emprynted by Pynson,' a very rare book, with suitable figures. She was daughter to John Beaufort Duke of Somerset: was first married to Edmund Earl of Richmond, uterine brother to Henry VI. and afterwards to Sir Henry Stafford, second son to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham. She wavered in her first choice; irresolute whether she should take Edmund, or

the son of De la Pole Duke of Suffolk. In this distress, by advice of an old lady, she applied to St. Nicholas, patron of virgins, who appeared to her, and decided in favour of the former. By him she had Henry VII. She died June 29, 1509, and was buried beneath a most beautiful monument in the chapel of her son Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey." P. 23.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF LATHAM HOUSE BY THE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

" THIS heroine was the daughter of Claude de la Tremouille, duke and peer of France, by his dutches, daughter to William Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch republic. She proved herself worthy of her illustrious parents, by a series of gallant actions. Her defence of Latham House, in 1644, from February 28th to May the 27th, may be ranked amongst the bravest actions of those unhappy times. She formed her garrison, appointed her officers, and herself commanded in chief during the whole siege, till it was raised by her loyal Lord, by the defeat of the enemy at Bolton. A bomb fell into the room where she and her children were at dinner, and burst without doing any injury. She immediately ordered a sally, beat the foes from their trenches, and took the mortar that was so nearly working her destruction. In the course of the siege, she received a summons to surrender. She caught the spirit of her husband: ' Tell, fellow,' says she, ' the insolent rebel who sent you, that if he pretences to send another summons within these walls, I will cause the messenger to be hanged up at the gates.' This is commemorated by a picture on the staircase, representing her Ladyship fitting with the letter in her hand, delivering to a fanatical drummer the gallant answer: the last is blindfolded, and dressed in red. An officer of the garrison, in blue, stands by, admiring the heroism of his brave musketeers. Her Ladyship retired afterwards to the Earl in the Isle of Man, and continued there till after his unfortunate end, when she was betrayed and imprisoned, and reduced to such distress as to live on the alms of the impoverished royalists till the Restoration, which she survived four years." P. 37.

ORIGIN

ORIGIN OF THE DERBY CREST.

" BEFORE I quit Latham I must not forget the romance of Oskytel, the person to whom the Stanleys owe the cognizance of the eagle and child. A certain Sir Thomas de Latham, in a century uncertain, found himself, in a very advanced age, childless, and in possession of an antiquated lady. In hopes of posterity, he entered on an intrigue with a fair waufl in the neighbourhood, who, in consequence, bore to him a son. It was the wish of Sir Thomas to adopt the child, and to introduce him into the family. In order to do it unsuspected by the lady, he caused it to be placed well swaddled in an eagle's nest in Terfton wood, immediately before he had artfully drawn his wife on a walk that way. The cries of the infant were soon heard: it was relieved from its situation, pitied by the lady, who considered it as a heaven-sent gift in compassion to her sterility, took it home, and, ignorant of the deceit, educated it with all the fondness of a natural mother." P. 60.

PORTRAIT OF ANNE MACALLAME.

" IN the hall of Whalley Abbey is a strange portrait of the Orkney hermaphrodite, Anne Macallame, born in 1615; dressed in a long plaid fastened with a broch, a red petticoat, and a white apron; the chin is furnished with a vast beard, the virile part of the figure; but at its feet, to denote the duplicity of sex, appear the figures of a cock and hen. This *epicane* had the honour of being presented at court in 1662." P. 69.

SINGULAR GRANT TO WHALLEY ABBEY.

" AMONG the grants to this abbey is a singular one by Henry Duke of Lancaster, of two cottages, seven acres of land (I suppose arable), a hundred and eighty-three acres of pasture, and two hundred of wood in Blackburn chase; and another grant of the same nature in the neighbourhood, for the support of a female recluse and two women servants within the parish churchyard of Whalley, who were perpetually to pray for the souls of the Duke and all his posterity. The con-

vent was to repair their habitation, and to provide a chaplain and a clerk to sing mass to them in the chapel belonging to their retreat; to bestow on them weekly seventeen loaves, weighing fifty *soudz de sterling* apiece, of such bread as was used in the abbey; seven loaves of the second sort; eight gallons of the better sort of beer, and three-pence for their food. All this must have been surely intended to enable them to keep hospitality. Besides, they had annually, on the feast of All Saints, ten large stock-fish, a bushel of oatmeal for pottage, a bushel of rye, two gallons of oil for their lamps, one pound of tallow for candles, six loads of turf and one of faggots for their fuel. Upon the death of these recluses, the Duke or his heirs were to appoint successors." P. 72.

MALKIN TOWER—WITCHES.

" PENDLE Hill makes a conspicuous figure on the south side of the plain: the sides are verdant, the top moorish and very extensive. On this stood Malkin Tower, celebrated in 1633 for being the rendezvous of witches. Seventeen poor wretches were condemned, on perjured evidence: the affair was scrutinized into, and the poor convicts set at liberty*. A witness swore he saw them go into a barn and pull at six ropes, down which fell flesh smoking, butter in lumps, and milk as it were flying from the said ropes, all falling into six basins placed beneath: and yet, mortifying reflection! the great Sir Thomas Brown, author of the book against vulgar errors, and Glanvil, one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, which was instituted expressly for the detection of error and establishment of truth, were sad instances of credulity in the most absurd of all circumstances." P. 79.

APPLEBY CASTLE.

" FROM an eminence I had a fine view of Appleby Castle, and the windings of the Eden beneath its lofty wooded banks. In descending I passed by the little church of Bondgate, so called from its having been in feudal times the seat of the villains or bond-

* " Webster on Witchcraft, 277, &c."

men attendant on the castle. It is likewise, from its tutelar saint, called St. Michael's. This was one of the churches repaired by the piety of Anne Clifford. After crossing a bridge, guarded by a gateway, since pulled down, I entered the small town of Appleby, consisting of a single street, irregularly built on the steep slope of a hill: on the summit is the castle. There are no remains of the ancient structure except a square tower, called Caesar's, insulated from all other buildings. The principal edifice, of a square form, was built in 1686, by Thomas Earl of Thanet, out of the ruins of the old castle. In the hall is a copy of the great picture of George Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and his family, taken from that in Skipton. Here is also preserved the magnificent suit of armour worn by him in the tilt-yard, as champion to his royal mistress: it is richly gilt, and ornamented by fleurs de lys; his horse armour, of equal splendour, lies by it. The history of this hero, and his heroic daughter Anne Clifford, is related in that of the picture. I shall only add, that she often sat in person as hereditary sheriff of the county of Westmoreland in this castle, an honour brought into her family by her ancestors Sybilla, and which had been conferred on the great grandfather of that lady, Robert de Veteripont, by King John, and continued to her descendant the present Earl of Thanet, who, in right of this his great ancestress, owns also Skipton, Pendragon, Brough, and Brougham castles, and I believe Barden tower in Yorkshire. The assizes are held in this town, and the judges entertained at the expense of the sheriff." P. 138.

CRAKENTHORPE—CURIOS DERIVATIONS.

"AUGUST 14, I left Appleby, re-passed the bridge, and went through the village of Clippergate, not far from its foot. About two miles farther, I rode through Crakenthorpe, or the Village of Crows, in the northern dialect *crakes*, most likely from there having been here a rookery. The hall has been the residence of the Machebs, a family noted for their gallant actions, and for never rising into the degree of knight, nor sinking into that of yeoman. The name was frequently writ-

ten, in old times, *Mau-chael* and *Ma-chael*—Latinè, *malus catus*—Anglice, *bad puppy*. From the last, the antiquarian of the house suspects that Whelp Castle (hereafter to be mentioned) took its name from this family, and that *De Whelp-dale* was of kindred not remote; which last is fully confirmed by its bearing three young greyhounds for its arms, as the *Mau-chael*s did, a spurious dog with a forked tail—*ex Greco et Tigride nato*. He also infers, that, from the Latin name (which was doubtless the original), they were derived from the Catuli of Rome, which gives a descent from the conqueror of the Cimbrians, and all the illustrious race." P. 148.

REMAINS OF BRITISH NAMES.

"I QUITTED the banks of the Eden, and, keeping still northward, crossed some black heaths, which are succeeded by a country rich in barley and oats, a narrow vale bounded by coarse hills. Those to the east are a continuation of the great fells. At their bases, the land runs parallel, in great waves. The fells are distinguished by the names of their respective parishes, such as Croglin, Cumrew, and Castle-Carrock. These, and numbers of others in this county (Cumberland), were genuine British. The first is slightly corrupted from *Crog-Llyn*, or the Hanging Rock; the next, *Cumrew*, from *Cum* a small hollow or recess in a mountain, and *rhiw* a brow; and *Castle-Carrock* is plainly *Castell-Carreg*, or the Castle on the rock. I will add a few more instances, such as *Cam-rew*, i. e. *cam rhiw*, or the bending brows; *Cryglin*, i. e. *cryg llyn*, or the pool of the tumulus; *Garth*, or the side of the dingle; *Blen-cairn*, from *blæn* a point or end, and *cairn* a heap of stones; *Glen-carn-bech*, i. e. *glen caern bac*, or the little stoney valley; *Galligil*, i. e. *galli* and *cyl*, or the hill of the hazel-trees; *Rig* is found in several of the composed names, and signifies a barrow or tumulus; and, finally, *Der-went-water* is derived from *derwen* an oak, from the abundance of those trees which grew about that beautiful lake. This county remained under the dominion of the Britons very long after the subjection of the rest of the kingdom by the Saxons; and, like Wales, retained its own princes and language, I believe,

I believe, till about the year 945, when Edmund the Elder put an end to the Cumbrian kingdom, and bestowed it on Malcolm king of Scotland." P.169.

NAWORTH CASTLE—LORD WILLIAM HOWARD.

"NAWORTH or Naward Castle, the usual residence of the Barons of Gillefland, stands about two miles east of Brampton. It is a large pile, square, and built about a court, with a square tower at each corner. In the south side is a gateway, with the arms of the Dacres; over the door those of the Howards. On the north, it impends over the river Irthing, at a great height; the banks flagged with wood. The whole house is a true specimen of ancient inconvenience, of magnificence and littleness: the rooms numerous, accessible by fifteen staircases, with most frequent sudden ascents and descents into the bargain; besides a long narrow gallery. The great hall is twenty-five paces long, by nine and a half broad, of a good height; has a gallery at one end, adorned with four vast crests, carved in wood, viz. a griffin and dolphin with the scallops, an unicorn, and an ox with a coronet round his neck. In front is a figure, in wood, of an armed man; two others, perhaps vassals, in short jackets and caps, a pouch pendant behind, and the mutilated remains of *Priapus* to each: one has wooden shoes. These seem the *Iudicium aule* in those gross days.

"The top and upper end of the room is painted on panels, in squares, to the number of one hundred and seven, representing the Saxon kings and heroes; these are said to have been brought from Kirk-Oswald Castle. The chimney here is five yards and a half broad. Within this is another apartment, hung with old tapestry: a head of Anne of Cleves; on one side of her, a small picture of a lady at full length, &c. and many others.

"Lord William Howard's bed-room—arms and motto over the chimney. His library is a small room, in a very secret place, high up in one of the towers, well secured by doors and narrow staircase. Not a book has been added since his days, i. e. those of

Queen Elizabeth. In it is a vast case, three feet high, which opens into three leaves, having six great pages pasted in it, being an account of Saint Joseph of Arimathea, and his twelve disciples, who founded Glastonbury; and, at the end, a long history of saints, with the number of years or days for which each could grant indulgences.

"The roof is coarsely carved. The windows are high, and are to be ascended by three stone steps, lest the inhabitant should be reached by some arrow or shot from without; such was the caution of the times. It is said, Lord William was very studious, and wrote much: that once, when he was thus employed, a servant came to tell him that a prisoner was just then brought in, and desired to know what should be done with him. Lord William, vexed at being disturbed, answered peevishly, 'Hang him!' When he had finished his study, he ordered the man to be brought before him for examination, but found that his orders had been literally obeyed. He was a very severe but a most useful man at that time, in this lawless country. His dungeon infests horror; it consists of four dark apartments, three below, and one above, up a long staircase, all well secured; in the uppermost is one ring, to which criminals were chained, and the marks where many more have been.

"Close by the library is an ancient oratory, most richly ornamented, on the sides of the ceiling, with coats of arms and carvings in wood, painted and gilt. On one side is a good painting on wood, in the style of Lucas Van Leyden; it represents the flagellation of our Saviour, his crucifixion, and resurrection. Here are also various sculptures in white marble: an abbess with a sword in her hand, waiting on a king who is stabbing himself; a monk with a king's head in his hand; and several others. This place is well secured; for, here, Lord William enjoyed his religion, which he did not dare to avow, in privacy*.

"The chapel is below stairs; the top and part of the side are painted in panels, like the hall; and on one side are the crests, arms, and pedigree of the Howards, from Fulcho to 1623

* "Notwithstanding his zeal for Elizabeth and James, he retained the religion of his ancestors."

and 1644. On the ceiling, beneath a great sprawling figure of an old man, with a branch issuing from him, representing *the root of Jesse*, is written, ‘Pic-tor, MDXII.’ On the great window, in glass, are represented a knight and a lady kneeling—Thomas Lord Dacre, who died in 1525, and his Lady Elizabeth, the rich heiress of the barony of Greystoke: on his tabard, the arms of Dacre quartering Vaux; on her mantle the same, and on her kirtle Greystoke—ancient quartering Grimethorpe, or Greystoke-modern.

“The time in which this castle was founded is very uncertain. It is supposed to have been by a Dacre. The first mention of it is in 1398, when it was held by a William de Dacre. In January 1569-70, it was, as I have already mentioned, for a short time seized and possessed, together with other estates of the family, by Leonard Dacre of Horsley in Yorkshire, second son of Lord William Dacre.

“The several ancient inscriptions on stones taken from the neighbouring wall, have long since been removed to Rokeby in Yorkshire, the seat of the late Sir Thomas Robinson. This castle is the property of the Earl of Carlisle, derived from his ancestor Lord William Howard.” P. 172.

LIX. *Select Sermons and Funeral Ora-tions* †, translated from the French of Boffet, Bishop of Meaux. To which is prefixed, an Essay, con-siderably augmented, on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England. Third Edition. Small 8vo. 6s.—
Clarke, New Bond Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

“THE favourable reception with which the following Essay has been honoured, has prompted me to render it less unworthy of general no-tice, by many additions, and several new illustrations; many passages are now expanded, and objects brought to ampler view, which before were rather touched than expressed, rather signified than embodied. The presuming to canvass a subject with which I am not professionally connected, is sanctioned

by the authority of the judicious Jor-tin; who says, ‘The subje^ct might be treated to more advantage by those who are not personally concerned in it.’

“The increasing indulgence of the public has excited me, in this new edition, to enter further into the subje^ct, to expatiate on the temple ora-tory in France, to point out its primitive and its reigning character, to interperse some anecdotes relative to the subje^ct, and to trace the origin of that stern morality which pervades the dis-courses of the French moralists.

“New exemplifications and interest-ing passages from authors have occa-sionally been introduced; and an at-tempt has also been made to delineate the characteristic manner of some ex-isting preachers.” P. v.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ESSAY.

“THE compliance with the duties of our station, when accompanied with danger, is edifyingly illustrated in the conduct of the bishop of Marseilles during the plague. When nature sickened, and each gale was death, when the physicians abandoned their patients, when the pastors deserted their flock, the holy prelate remained within the infectious walls, in order to warm the timid, to infuse hope into the dejected, to soothe the sufferer, to solace the dying, and administer the last office to the dead.

“The same virtuous principle ope-rated upon Rotrou, a French dramatic author, the predecessor of Corneille. He was governor of Dreux at the time that a pestilential fever raged in that town. To the solicitations of a parti-cular friend at Paris, who pressed him to remove from the local contagion, he returns the following answ^r:

“I cannot obey your flattering im-p^op^tunities: while I retain my health, my presence is of service to this distressed city. The disease is not abat-ed: at this very moment I hear the death-bell toll for the twenty-second person who has died this morning: it will toll for me whenever God pleases.”

“He fell a victim to his duty a few days after.

“These historic illustrations have

† See Monthly Epitome, vol. iv. p. 189.

been

been adduced for the purpose of recommending to the young ecclesiastic this method of sometimes enlivening his discourse, and for the purpose of stimulating his pursuit in the investigation of similar facts, which are to be found in the page of celebrity, and in the annals of virtue. An authenticated fact, happily introduced, assumes the character of an apostrophe, where the severity of the precept is lost in the allurement of the story: a recorded example casts a pleasing light upon a discourse, and gives to airy exhortation an attractive form.

" While I was stating the edifying example of the bishop of Marseilles and of Rotrou, my surprise was excited that history has recorded so few particulars relative to those calamities, the fire and the plague in London. It may be presumed those two great events must have produced actions of the brightest heroism, efforts of the most refined virtue, proofs of the most exalted friendship, interesting occurrences, sublime energies, trials of the most afflicting nature, eloquent complainings of wounded felicity, scenes of domestic affection, exhibitions of maternal intrepidity, spectacles of parental agony, exploits of filial piety, and achievements of fraternal love: all which the hand of oblivion has buried beneath her shroud.

" Our great Dryden, in his *Annus Mirabilis*, deals in general description; he develops no pregnant incident, urges no particular point, displays no heart-rending situation which so recent a calamity must have afforded him: but he accompanies the conflagration from street to street, from one church to another, in a geographical progress, with a marvellous infenibility.

" A calamity of such a tremendous magnitude must have supplied the moral mind with ample materials; yet the preachers of that day, Calamy, Sprat, Stillingfleet, &c. did not avail themselves of that important event, either to alarm the impenitent sinner, or console the patient sufferer. The people still carrying on their countenance a collective terror, besieged the pulpits which were erected in the fields and in the open air, eagerly expecting the words of comfort from the voice of their pastor. Yet no expressions lenient of sorrow, no reflections peculiarly assuasive, no soothing terms

to calm the ruffled soul, no consolatory language breathing balm upon the feltering fore, ever flowed from the lips of the preacher.

" As a specimen of the manner in which this great event was sometimes mentioned in the pulpit, I will transcribe a passage from Bishop Sprat in his sermon delivered before the sons of the clergy, November 7th, 1678:

" If you remember how your city first rose out of its ashes after the dreadful fire, which, no doubt, you can never forget: as that was rebuilt not presently, by raising continued streets in any one part, but at first here a house and there a house, to which others by degrees were joined: so every one of your houses being first raised, and appearing eminent above others in piety, others will soon take pattern and encouragement from your building."

" This whimsical architectural simile, I presume, met with great success, since it was adopted afterwards almost word for word by Calamy, in a sermon preached before the mayor and aldermen, on some anniversary of the conflagration:

" The foundation of this city (says that preacher) was not all laid at the same time, nor continued streets raised at once, but at first, here a house and there a house, to which others by degrees were joined. Thus our reformation must take its beginning from some few, from whom others may take pattern and encouragement, till at length it generally prevails."

" These citations (to which many others might be added) are sufficient to expose the destitute state of sacred oratory at that period.

" The learned Stillingfleet preached before the House of Commons on the fast-day appointed for the dreadful fire, October 10th, 1666. One would imagine that on such an impressive and awful solemnity, the cold faculties of the scholar would have fermented into some awakening expostulation, some terrific retrospect, some elegiac lamentation over a city sepulchred in her own ruins! The discourse, however, of Stillingfleet, by no means corresponds with its sublime subject: he withdraws from the actual catastrophe to hunt after references and similar distresses: he introduces Sodom and

Gomorrah, which are inapplicable to his present object, both from the nature of their guilt, and from the manner of their destruction; he wanders over history, and leads his audience to the conflagrations at Rome, during the reigns of Nero, Titus, and of Commodus: then he takes his flight to Constantinople, and informs his auditors that the fire broke out at that place in the beginning of September, Anno Domini 463; that it broke forth by the water-side, and raged for four days together. And in this catalogue of ruined cities, the overthrow of Tyre and Damascus was certain not to be omitted.

"He asserts that luxury and intemperance are among the causes which called down the vengeance of Heaven upon the city. As the indigent could not be supposed to call down vengeance upon their humble habitations for the crime of luxury, I presume he had only in view the tables of the corporation: and I also presume, when the orator adds, 'Ye kine of Bashan, which fay, Bring, and let us drink,' he alluded to the court of aldermen.

"This elaborate discourse was published by order of the House. When I see annexed to the title-page of a sermon, *Published at the request of the audience,* I am prompted to think that the request sometimes arises from a revengeful spirit, the audience wishing to expose to the world a dull performance they had the misfortune of hearing." P. lxii.

"When the student has stored his mind (to use the words of Milton) 'with industrious and select reading, steady observation, and insight into all seemly and generous arts,' he may with calm confidence become a labourer in the holy vineyard: but let him not servilely move in the same track as his predecessors; let him strike out of the diurnal path, and beat the unexplored field: let him not be restrained and chilled with the idea that every subject has been already discussed; that in the pursuit of novelty, he is in the pursuit of a chimera. Innumerable are the passages in the Old and New Testament, which, either as ornaments or proofs of religion, have not yet been exhausted; and even those sentiments and expressions which have already been employed, may be con-

sidered as so many diamonds that only require to be new set." P. lxxi.

"The elevated ground on which the genius of Gallic oratory stands was gained by a gradual ascent. At the commencement of the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth, the pulpit was degraded by the exhibitions of scenic buffoonery. From the mob of wretched sermonizers, one eminently absurd advanced, and attracted the attention of the public. The Father Honore, a friar, distinguished himself by a new mode, which was in preaching to the eye as well as the ear. He sometimes held in his hand a death's head, which he exhibited in various attire with infinite dexterity, according to the character he intended to represent. Now the skull displayed the curled tresses of the gay man of fashion, now the flowing hair of a magistrate: the military plumes then waved over the brow of death: then the terrific gewgaw assumed a female dress, which varied in conformity to the personage either of a prude, a coquette, a widow, or a nun.—See *Histoire de la Predication*, p. 478.

"To this buffoonery succeeded a friar of facetious memory, known by the appellation of Little Father André. His mode of preaching was less scenical than that of his predecessor, but equally improper: he was in the pulpit what Scarron the jester was in society. A vein of low comedy ran through the compositions of Father André. His similes and allusions, though applicable, seldom failed to excite laughter. Tradition has preserved some fragments of his homilies.

"Ann of Austria happening to come to church after the commencement of the sermon, instead of observing the established practice, which was to recapitulate what had already been said, with the addition of a personal compliment, the little Pere André said to the Queen, 'Madame, soyez la bien venue 'nous n'en mettrons pas plus grand pot au feu.'

"Upon another occasion he observed, that there was a peculiar honour annexed to every profession, whether military, juridical, or monastic, and that the best preservative against vice was the keeping in view that professional honour: he then said—I was once restrained from committing a great

great crime by the means I am now recommending: some years ago (it was in the holy season of Lent) a young woman called upon me for the purpose of instruction, when I suddenly perceived a vicious inclination rising in my mind, which I suppressed with this reflection, If a young woman is not free from danger in the chamber of a priest, where can she be secure?

When these religious mounted banks evacuated the scene, it was occupied by preachers who added elegance to thought, and dignity to expression. To this Parisian school of temple oratory I do not, however, wish to confine the English candidate. The several suggestions and presumed improvements which have been offered to the consideration of the reader are not frequently exemplified in the French discourses: even that method of arresting attention without fatiguing it, of interesting the heart without distressing it, I mean the introduction of a well-adapted historic incident, is seldom employed even in the panegyrics of the faints.

The sermons, therefore, of foreign authors should be rather consulted than studied; they should be perused as auxiliaries rather than principals. If any exception might be admitted to this governing rule, the Bishop of Meaux would claim that exception."

P. lxxxviii.

Subjects of animadversion will sometimes present themselves from the clergyman's peculiar place of residence. They who dwell in the vicinity of the sea-coast, will have occasion to exert their influence to suppress that inhuman treatment which the unfortunate persons who are shipwrecked not unfrequently receive from the hands of their own countrymen. It would be too painful to relate the several predatory and atrocious acts that have been committed during the present war; the intelligence of which has come to my knowledge from indisputable authority. The recurrence of these inhuman practices would almost prompt one to think, that the nation whose heart glows with benevolence is palsied at the extremities.

Wherever the pastor is stationed, it becomes his duty to mark what passes around him; to observe the varying and Protean shape that vice

assumes: he must bear in his recollection that he is the person to whom these words may be applied; 'let him declare what he feeth.' *Isaiah, chap. xxi. ver. 6.*" P. cxxii.

LX. The Baronetage of England, or the History of the English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families; with genealogical Tables, and Engravings of their armorial Bearings; collected from the present Baronetages, approved Historians, public Records, authentic Manuscripts, well-attested Pedigrees, and personal Information. By the Rev. WILLIAM BETHAM, Editor of the "Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World." Vol. I. 4to. pp. 513. 11. 10s. *Miller.*

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EXTRACTS.

EXTRACTS.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON,

"LORD keeper of the great seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was born in the year 1510, at Chislehurst in Kent. After having received the first rudiments of learning, either in the house of his father, or at some little school in the neighbourhood, he was sent, when very young, to *Corpus Christi* (vulgarly Bennet) College, in Cambridge, where, having improved himself in all branches of useful knowledge, he travelled into France, and made some stay at Paris, in order to give the last polish to his education.

"On his return he settled in Gray's Inn, and applied himself with such assiduity to the study of the law, that he quickly distinguished himself in that learned profession; so that on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, he had a grant from Henry VIII. in the 36th year of his reign, of the manors of Redgrave, Botesdale, and Gillingham, with the park of Redgrave, and six acres of land in Wortham, as also the tithes of Redgrave to hold *in capite*, by knight's service; which shows that he stood high at that time in the favour of his prince, who was one that never gave or preferred but where great abilities invited.

"In the 38th of the same king he was promoted to the office of attorney in the court of wards, which was a place both of honour and profit. In 1552 he was elected treasurer of Gray's Inn. His great moderation and consummate prudence preserved him through the dangerous reign of Queen Mary. In the very dawn of that of Elizabeth he was knighted, and the great seal of England being taken from Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, was delivered to him on December 22, 1558, with title of lord keeper. He was also of the privy council of her Majesty, who had much regard to his advice."

P. 13.

"As a statesman he was remarkable for a clear head, and deep counsels; and while it was thought of some other great men, that they seemed wiser than they were, yet the common voice of the nation agreed in this, that Sir Nicholas Bacon was wiser than he seemed.

"His great skill lay in balancing factions; and it is thought he taught the Queen that secret, the more necessary to her, because the last of her family, and consequently without many of those supports incident to princes. In the chancery he distinguished himself by a very moderate use of his power, and showing great respect to the common law. He made use, on proper occasions, of set speeches, in which he was happier than most men, pleasing the people by their sound, and charming the wisest men of that age with their sense; whence he attained the reputation of uniting two opposite characters, viz. of a witty and a weighty speaker.

"His great parts and great preferment were far from raising him in his own opinion, as appears from the modest answer he gave Queen Elizabeth when she told him his house at Redgrave was too little for him:—'Not so (returned he), but your Majesty has made me too great for my house.'—Yet to show his respect for her Majesty's judgment, he afterwards added wings to it. Towards the latter end of his life he became very corpulent, which made Queen Elizabeth say, merrily, that 'Sir Nicholas's soul lodged well.' To himself however his bulk was very cumbersome, insomuch that after walking from Westminster Hall to the Star Chamber, which was but a very little way, he was usually so much out of breath that the lawyers forbore speaking at the bar till he recovered himself, and gave them notice of it by knocking with his staff.

"After having held the great seal more than twenty years, this able statesman and faithful counsellor was suddenly removed from this life, as a certain writer informs us, by the following accident: 'He was under the hands of his barber, and the weather being sultry, had ord red a window before him to be thrown open: as he was become very corpulent he presently fell asleep, in the current of fresh air that was blowing in upon him, and awaked, after some time, distempered all over. 'Why (said he to the servant) did you suffer me to sleep thus exposed?' The fellow replied that he durst not presume to disturb him. Then said the lord keeper, 'By your civility I lost my life;' and so removed into his bed-chamber, where he died a few days after.

'after?' I have transcribed this story exactly, though I think there is some reason to doubt the circumstances of it; for all our writers agree, that he paid his last debt to nature on the 20th of February 1579, and one would imagine that the weather could not then be very sultry.

"Camden's character of him is just and plain:—*Vir præpinguis, ingenio acerrimo, singulari prudentia, summa eloquentia, tenaci memoria, et sacrissimis confiliis alterum columen;*" i.e. A man of gross body, but most quick wit; singular prudence, happy memory, and for judgment, the other pillar of the state. His felicity was not greater in his fortune than his family." P. 15.

THOMAS MUSGRAVE, CAPTAIN OF
BEWCASTLE—FORM AND MANNER
OF AN ANCIENT TRIAL OF BATTLE.

"CONCERNING this Thomas we have met with an anecdote, which is curious, as it exhibits the form and manner of proceeding to the ancient trial of battle, viz. 'It is agreed between Thomas Musgrave and Lancelot Carleton, for the true trial of such controversies as are betwixt them, to have it openly tried by way of combat, before God and the face of the world, to try it in Canonby Holme, before England and Scotland, upon Thursday in Easter week, being the 8th day of April next ensuing, A.D. 1602, betwixt nine of the clock and one of the same day; to fight on foot; to be armed with jack, steel cap, plaited sleeves, plaited breeches, plaited socks, two swords, the blades to be one yard and half a quarter of length; two Scotch daggers, or dirks, at their girdles: and either of them to provide armour and weapons for themselves, according to this indenture. Two gentlemen to be appointed in the field, to view both the parties, to see that they both be equal in arms and weapons, according to this indenture; and being so viewed, the gentlemen to ride to the rest of the company, and to leave them but two boys, viewed by the gentlemen, to be under fifteen years of age, to hold their horses. In testimony of this our agreement, we have both set our hands to this indenture, of intent all matters shall be

'made so plain, as there shall be no question to stick upon that day: which indenture, as a witness, shall be delivered to two gentlemen. And for that it is convenient the world should be privy to every particular of the grounds of the quarrel, we have agreed to set it down in this indenture betwixt us, that, knowing the quarrel, their eyes may be witness of the trial.'

The Grounds of the Quarrel.

"1. Lancelot Carleton did charge Thomas Musgrave before the lords of her Majesty's privy council, that Lancelot Carleton was told by a gentleman, one of her Majesty's sworn servants, that Thomas Musgrave had offered to deliver her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle to the King of Scots; and to which the same Lancelot Carleton had a letter under the gentleman's own hand for his discharge.

"2. He chargeth him, that whereas her Majesty doth yearly bestow a great fee upon him as captain of Bewcastle, to aid and defend her Majesty's subjects, therein Thomas Musgrave hath neglected his duty; for that her Majesty's castle of Bewcastle was, by him, made a den of thieves, and an harbour and receipt for murderers, felons, and all sorts of misdemeanors, &c.

"Thomas Musgrave doth deny all this charge, and faith, that he will prove that Lancelot Carleton doth falsely belie him, and will prove the same by way of combat, according to the indenture. Lancelot Carleton hath entertained the challenge, and, by God's permission, will prove it true, as before; and hath set his hand to the same.

*THOMAS MUSGRAVE.
LANCELOT CARLETON.*
"What the event of the combat was we have not found." P. 80.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON

"WAS a great favourite of Queen Elizabeth's, and one of her privy council: she invited him to attend her court, where he lived at his own expense, in splendour and reputation, with an equipage not inferior to some of her greatest officers, though he had

no other honour besides that of knight of the bath. He was remarkable for his stature and comely personage, and had distinguished himself so much by his manly exercises, that he was called the lusty Pakington: he entered into articles to swim against three noble courtiers for 300*l.* from the bridge at Westminster to the bridge at Greenwich; but the Queen prevented it.

" Having, by his expensive life, contracted great debts, he took the wise resolution of retiring into the country, and said he would feed on bread and verjuice till he had made up his extravagancies; in consequence of which the Queen gave him a grant of a gentleman's estate in Suffolk, of 8 or 900*l.* per ann. besides goods and chattels, which had escheated to the crown; but after he had been there to take possession, he could not behold the miseries of that distressed family without regard and compassion; and the melancholy spectacle of the distressed lady and her children so effectually wrought upon him, that he repaired immediately to court, and humbly beseeched her Majesty to excuse him from enriching himself by the calamities of a gentleman who fell by a combination of his enemies; and would not leave the Queen till he had obtained his request.

" After his settlement in the country, her Majesty granted him for sixty years, for his faithful services heretofore done (styling him her trusty and well-beloved servant), several lordships, &c. that were come to the crown by forfeiture, &c. in Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Lancaster, and Cornwall; Somersetshire, Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, Surrey, Cambridgehire, Carmarthenshire, Middlesex, London, Wiltshire, Monmouthshire, Essex, and Buckinghamshire: he was also lieutenant and custos rotulorum for Worcestershire. He was generally the first named in all commissions of importance, and was the principal director in the government of his county. By his affability and obliging behaviour he acquired the good opinion of his equals and inferiors; and by his courage and resolution he had rendered himself awful to those above him; a memorable proof of which he gave when he executed the office of sheriff; for the Lord Chief Baron Petram, having committed a gentleman

at the assizes, Sir John, sitting in his sheriff's seat, called to him to stay, telling the judge he would answer for his forth-coming; neither could he be dissuaded by all the menaces of the bench from adhering to this resolution, boldly alleging that the gentleman was his prisoner, and he, as sheriff, was accountable for him. His prudence did not only extricate him out of his former difficulties, but in a short time enabled him to become what he intended to be, a great builder.

" He married the daughter of Mr. Humphrey Smith, of Cheapside, Queen Elizabeth's silk-man, of an ancient family in Leicestershire: she was the widow of Benedict Barnham, Esq. one of the aldermen of London, and very rich; which consideration, together with her youth and beauty, made it impossible for her to escape the addresses, even of the greatest persons about the court. She had, by her first husband (the alderman), four daughters, which were very young when they lost their father, and therefore needed a faithful friend to manage and improve their fortunes; in which trust Sir John acquitted himself so honourably, that they had 10,000*l.* each for their portion, an immense sum in those days." P. 187.

" After he had finished his stately structure at Westwood, he invited the Earl of Northampton, lord president, and his lady, to a house-warming; and as his Lordship was an honourable and jovial companion, a train of above one hundred knights and gentlemen accompanied him, who staid there some time, and at their going away, acknowledged they had met with so kind a reception, that they did not know whether they had possessed the place, or the place them. The delightful situation of his habitation was what they had never before seen; the house standing in the middle of a wood that is cut into twelve large ridings, and at a good distance one ring-riding through all of them, and the whole encompassed with a park of six or seven miles, at the farther end whereof, facing the house, is a canal of one hundred and twenty-two acres, which gives a noble lustre, the trees gracing the water, and the water the woods.

" His most magnificent entertainment was that which he gave King James and his Queen (with the greatest

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train that ever accompanied them) at Allbury, when his Majesty honoured him with a visit, after his arrival from Scotland, before his coronation. Upon this occasion he set no bounds to his expence, thinking it a disparagement to be outdone by any fellow-subject, when such an opportunity offered; and the King and the whole court acknowledged they never met with a more noble reception." P. 188.

TICHBORNE OF TICHBORNE, HAMPSHIRE—CURIOS DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD.

"A MS. I understand is now in the possession of the present baronet, which speaks of the alliances of the Tichbornes with most of the noble families in this kingdom, and with the Guises in France; and also of th.^e Dame Mabell*, who being bed-ridden, and extremely ill, petitioned her husband for the means of instituting a dole of bread, to be given to all poor persons who might ask for it, on every succeeding Lady-day. In return he promised her as much ground as she could walk round in the neighbourhood of the house, should be appropriated to the aforesaid purpose; on which she caused herself to be taken out of bed, and carried to a choice piece of ground of several acres extent, on the north-east side the mansion house, and there, on her hands and knees, contrived to crawl round it; from which circumstance it has retained the name of Crawls to the present day.

"This, I believe, has been continued almost without any exception, till within these three years. Sir Henry has in his possession the original weight of the dole bread; on one side of which is engraved *Fundatum Henrico regnante secundo*; on the other, *Tichborne dole weight, 1 lb. 10 oz. avoar.* It was generally the custom to bake about 1200 of these loaves, and if any people remained after the distribution of this bread, each one received two-pence. One year, when Lady-day happened on a Sunday, 1225 loaves were distributed, and 8*l.* in two-pences. For a week or two before, the dole vagabonds from all quarters used to assemble in the neighbourhood, and many peo-

ple came who did not stand in need of such charity. It was generally a scene of riot and confusion, fighting and quarrelling; and for these reasons Sir Henry has discontinued it. The bread was thrown at one another, wasted, and spoiled. Some old women indeed preserved it with great care, as a specific for the cure of agues, and most other disorders. There is a tradition, that the dole was once discontinued, and a part of the house sunk. This is accounted for by an old woman's prophecy, that if the dole be discontinued, the family will soon be extinct, and the house fall to ruins.

"Michael Blount, Esq. of Maple Durham, Oxon, near Reading, great grandson of Sir Henry-Joseph, who died in 1743, among other curiosities belonging to the family, is in possession of a large painted picture of the manner of distributing the dole; containing the family, the chaplain, the neighbours, with many poor persons (all portraits), and the old house, &c.; which, from the dresses, is judged to have been painted either in the reign of James I. or Charles I. It is esteemed a real curiosity." P. 203.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

"IN 1585 he sailed with a fleet to the West Indies, and took the cities of St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, and St. Augustin. In 1587 he went to Lisbon with a fleet of thirty sail, and having intelligence of a great fleet assembled in the bay of Cadiz, which was to have made part of the armada, he with great courage entered that port, and burnt there upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping, which he afterwards merrily called 'burning the King of Spain's beard.' In 1588, when the armada from Spain was approaching our coasts, he was appointed vice-admiral, under Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, high-admiral of England, where fortune favoured him as remarkably as ever; for he made prize of a very large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez, who was reputed the projector of this invasion. This lucky affair happened in the following manner.—July 22, Sir Francis observing a great Spanish ship floating

* "Wife of Sir Roger de Tichburne, a valiant and daring knight temp. Hen. II."

at a distance from both fleets, sent his pinnae to summon the commander to yield : Valdez replied, with much Spanish solemnity, that they were four hundred and fifty strong, that he himself was Don Pedro, and stood much upon his honour, and thereupon propounded several conditions upon which he was willing to yield ; but the Vice-admiral replied, that he had no leisure to parly; but if he thought fit instantly to yield, he might ; if not, he should soon find that Drake was no coward. Pedro, hearing the name of Drake, immediately yielded, and, with forty-six of his attendants, came on board Drake's ship. This Don Pedro remained about two years in England, and when he was released, paid him for his own and his captains' liberties, a ransom of 3500*l.* Drake's soldiers were well recompensed with the plunder of this ship ; for they found in it 55,000 ducats of gold, which was divided among them *.

" His success, and the immense mass of wealth he brought home (after his voyage round the world), raised much discourse throughout the kingdom ; some highly commanding, and some as loudly decrying him : the former alleged, that his exploit was not only honourable to himself, but to his country ; that it would establish our reputation for maritime skill in foreign nations, and raise an useful spirit of emulation at home ; and that, as to the money, our merchants having suffered much from the faithless practices of the Spaniards, there was nothing more just than that the nation should

receive the benefit of Drake's reprisals. The other party alleged, that in fact he was no better than a pirate ; that of all others it least became a trading nation to encourage such practices ; that it was not only a direct breach of all our late treaties with Spain, but likewise of our old leagues with the house of Burgundy ; and that the consequences would be much more fatal than the benefits reaped from it could be advantageous. Things continued in this uncertainty during the remainder of 1580, and the spring of the succeeding year. At length they took a turn in favour of Drake ; for April 4, 1581, her Majesty going to Deptford, went on board his ship, where after dinner she conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and declared her absolute approbation of all he had done. She likewise gave directions for the preservation of his ship, that it might remain a monument of his own and his country's glory.

" Camden, in his Britannia, has taken notice of an extraordinary circumstance relating to this ship of Drake's, where, speaking of the shire of Buchan, in Scotland, he says, ' It is hardly worth while to mention the clayks, a sort of geese, which are believed by some, with great admiration, to grow upon trees on this coast, and in other places, and when they are ripe they fall down into the sea, because neither their nest nor eggs can any where be found : but they who saw the ship in which Sir Francis Drake sailed round the world, when it was laid up in the river

* " It may be proper to observe, that a little before this formidable Spanish armament put to sea, the ambassador of his Catholic Majesty had the confidence to propound to Queen Elizabeth, in Latin verse, the terms upon which she might hope for peace ; which, with an English translation by Dr. Fuller, we will insert in this place, because Drake's expedition to the West Indies makes a part of this message : The verses are these :

' Te veto ne pergas bello defendere Belgas :
 ' Quæ Dracus eripuit nunc restituantur oportet :
 ' Quas pater evertit jubeo te condere cellas :
 ' Religio Papæ fac restituatur ad unguem.'

' These to you are our commands :
 ' Send no help to the Netherlands :
 ' Of the treasure took by Drake,
 ' Restitution you must make ;

' And those abbies build anew,
 ' Which your father overthrew :
 ' If for any peace you hope,
 ' In all points restore the Pope.'

" The Queen's extempore return :

' Ad Græcas, bone rex, fient mandata calendas.'
 ' Worthy King, know, this your will
 ' At Latter-Lammas we'll fulfil."

Thames, could testify, that little
birds breed in the old rotten keels of
ships, since a great number of such,
without life and feathers, stuck close
to the outside of the keel of that
ship.'

" This celebrated ship, which had
been contemplated many years at
Deptford, at length decaying, it was
broke up, and a chair, made out of the
planks, was presented to the univer-
sity of Oxford." P. 268.

LXI. Juvenilia; or, a Collection of Poems: written between the Ages of Twelve and Sixteen. By J. H. L. Hunt, late of the Grammar School of Christ's Hospital, and dedicated by Permission to the Honourable J. H. Leigh. Containing Miscellanies, Translations, Sonnets, Pastorals, Elegies, Odes, Hymns, and Anthems. Second Edition (with a Frontispiece, by Bartolozzi). Small 8vo. 6s. Printed by Whiting.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACT FROM RETIREMENT, OR THE GOLDEN MEAN.

" HOW blest the mortal, far from
gorgeous care,
The tort'ring badge that Vice and Envy
wear;
Far from the rank that elevates man-
kind,
To show their eyes the good they left
behind:
As from the Alps, the trav'ller, tot-
t'ring flow,
Bends o'er his native fields that smile
below;
And, while the storm oft pauses o'er
the plain,
Asks back his cottage and his crook in
vain!
He cares not where Ambition's maniacs
rave;
No royal flatt'rer, and no titled slave;
But spurns behind him, as to light he
springs,
The pomp of courtiers and the pride of
kings.
" Nor sinks his manly soul to ruder
joys,
That love the vulgar, vanity and noise.

Pleasures like these that bubble and are
dead,
Fly from his peaceful walks and placid
head;
That noble breast, where sense and
honour reign,
Disgrace and Folly toil to blot in vain.
Thus the soft breeze, like some for-
gotten dream,
Sighs o'er the oil that smooths the
ruffled stream;
Yet flits unheeded o'er the wat'ry
glafs,
Nor breathes impression on its crystal
face.

" This is the man, this, this Crea-
tion's lord,
Whom all must envy, yet whom all
applaud!
This is the man, ' who,' crowds ad-
miring cry,
' Has learnt to live, and trembles not
to die!
' Who wifely steer'd, where no loud
tempests roar,
' No rocks tremendous threaten from
the thore;
' But kept life's middle stream; whose
waters paft,
' Death frowns no more, and Heav'n
is man's at laft!'

" Ye purpled wretches, crown'd with
vice and shame,
Wretches, whose all is vanity and
name;
Ye sceptred Neros, pageants of an
hour,
Whose god is Mammon, and whose
idol Pow'r;
Say, can your bosoms smooth Con-
tentment know,
With Peace be gentle, or with Virtue
glow?
Can hot Intemp'rance cool your boil-
ing veins,
And yield to Virtue Reason's tem-
pled reins?
Can shrivell'd Av'rice smooth the brow
of Care,
Or pois'nous Envy antidote Despair?
Can mad Ambition, Pow'r's unfetter'd
lust,
Bid you be still, and tell you, ye are
dust?
Go! search your treasures, mark the
envious glance,
The hectic glow of Riot's revell'd
dance:

Exalt your heads, where high Ambition shrouds
His arm in thunders, and his eye in clouds;
And is it there Peace hides her hermit head,
Woes are no more, and human wishes dead?
Say, Wilmot *, first at Pleasure's painted goal,
Say, royal Richmond †, with thy shriev'd foul;
Tell, stern Eliza ‡, thou whose vengeance dread
Fell Envy pour'd on sad Maria's head;
Tell, high-brow'd Wolsey, son of splendid Care,
Thou castle built of vanity and air;
Say, sleeps Repose, where Conscience finds no rest,
Does Blis enrapture in the guilty breast?
“ While kings and nobles share the thorns of Woe,
Some still are scatter'd on the crowds below.
See through the mob, where Vice triumphant rules,
And vacant Ign'rance flares among her fools;
See Discontent her mutt'ring lips conceal,
And loud Contention threat the publick weal;
See Filth disgusting wallow in her mire,
And Noife and Riot light eternal fire!
And, ah! let Pity turn her dewy eyes,
Where gasping Penury unfriended lies;
Where wild-ey'd Hunger bows her fainting head,
And Sickness swoons upon her tatter'd bed!
There no mild hand uprears the drooping form,
No meek Benevolence averts the storm!
Soft-pillow'd Ease, that slumbers off the day,
And haughty Grandeur, turn in scorn away;
Till he, whom Fortune never call'd her own,
Sinks in the silent grave, unpitied and unknown.” *P. 37.*

VALOUR, AN ODE.

"WHEN Valour, fearless maid, was
born,
She wander'd friendless and forlorn;

* "Wilmot Earl of Rochester."
† "Queen Elizabeth."

[†] "Queen Elizabeth."

empires crown'd with

" TRUTH, fairest virgin of the sky,
With robes of light, and beaming
eye,
And temples crown'd with day;

And temples crown'd with day;

And

XUM

O thou of all the cherub choir,
That boast'st to wake the sweetest lyre,
And chant the softest lay :
 " By him, who 'midst his country's
 tears
 Stood moveless to a thousand fears,
 And smil'd at racks and death ;
 By Perzia's turban'd heroes bold,
 And all the Spartan chiefs of old,
 That bow'd thy shrine beneath ;
 " By holy Virtue's vestal flame,
 By laurell'd Honour's stately name,
 And cheek-bedimpled Love ;
 O lift from thy majestic head
 The veil that o'er its tresses spread,
 Doubt's fairy fingers wove.
 " Thee chaste Religion's virgin breast,
 And Hope, with fair unruffled vest,
 Their lovely sister hail ;
 Simplicity with lili'd crown,
 And Innocence untaught to frown,
 And Peace that loves the vale.
 " The da'mon that usurps thy day,
 And casts upon its blemish'd ray
 The poison of his tongue ;
 O bid him, from thy dazzling sight,
 Shrink back into eternal night,
 His kindred fiends among.
 " And, in the horrors of his train,
 Let Discord seek his yelling reign,
 Nor haunt thy path serene ;
 While Guilt, on ev'ry full'en wind,
 Starts pale and trembling from behind
 His wild and wizard mien.
 " Then o'er thy flow'r-enamell'd way
 Shall Youth, in artless frolic gay,
 His rustic hymns increase ;
 While Britain, raptur'd at the sound,
 Shouts to her echoing shores around,
 'Truth, Liberty, and Peace !'
 P. 115.

LXII. *Sermons*, by HUGH BLAIR, D.D.F.R.S.Ed. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. 5 vols. Vol. V. To which is annexed, a short Account of the Life and Character of the Author, by JAMES FINLAYSON, D.D. The Second Edition. 8vo. PP. 475. 7s. *Cadell and Davies*.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE OF DR. BLAIR.

" DR. Hugh Blair was born in Edinburgh on the 7th day of April 1718. His father, John Blair, a respectable merchant in that city, was a descendant of the ancient family of Blair, in Ayrshire, and grandson of the famous Mr. Robert Blair, minister of St. Andrew's, chaplain to Charles I. and one of the most zealous and distinguished clergymen of the period in which he lived."

P. 455.

" The views of Dr. Blair, from his earliest youth, were turned towards the church, and his education received a suitable direction. After the usual grammatical course at school, he entered the humanity class in the university of Edinburgh, in October 1730, and spent eleven years at that celebrated seminary, assiduously employed in the literary and scientific studies prescribed by the church of Scotland to all who are to become candidates for her license to preach the Gospel. During this important period, he was distinguished among his companions both for diligence and proficiency; and obtained from the professors under whom he studied, repeated testimonies of approbation. One of them deserves to be mentioned particularly, because,

in

in his own opinion, it determined the bent of his genius towards polite literature. An essay, Περὶ τοῦ καλοῦ, or, *On the Beautiful*, written by him when a student of logic in the usual course of academical exercises, had the good fortune to attract the notice of Professor Stevenson, and, with circumstances honourable to the author, was appointed to be read in public at the conclusion of the session. This mark of distinction made a deep impression on his mind; and the essay which merited it, he ever after recollects with partial affection, and preserved to the day of his death as the first earnest of his fame.

"At this time Dr. Blair commenced a method of study which contributed much to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge, and which he continued to practise occasionally even after his reputation was fully established. It consisted in making abstracts of the most important works which he read, and in digesting them according to the train of his own thoughts. History, in particular, he resolved to study in this manner; and, in concert with some of his youthful associates, he constructed a very comprehensive scheme of chronological tables, for receiving into its proper place every important fact that should occur. This scheme devised by this young student for his own private use was afterwards improved, filled up, and given to the public by his learned friend Dr. John Blair, prebendary of Westminster, in his valuable work, 'The Chronology and History of the World.' P. 456.

"About the time in which he was occupied in laying the foundations of this useful institution *, he had an opportunity of conferring another important obligation on the literary world, by the part which he acted in rescuing from oblivion the poems of Ossian. It was by the solicitation of Dr. Blair and M^r. John Home that Mr. Macpherson was induced to publish his 'Fragments of ancient Poetry,' and their patronage was of essential service in procuring the subscription which enabled him to undertake his tour through the Highlands for collecting the materials of Fingal, and of those other delightful productions which bear the name

of Ossian. To these productions Dr. Blair applied the test of genuine criticism, and soon after their publication gave an estimate of their merits in 'A Dissertation,' which, for beauty of language, delicacy of taste, and acuteness of critical investigation, has few parallels. It was printed in 1763, and spread the reputation of its author throughout Europe.

"The great objects of his literary ambition being now attained, his talents were for many years consecrated solely to the important and peculiar employments of his station. It was not till the year 1777 that he could be induced to favour the world with a volume of the Sermons which had so long furnished instruction and delight to his own congregation. But this volume being well received, the public approbation encouraged him to proceed: three other volumes followed at different intervals; and all of them experienced a degree of success of which few publications can boast. They circulated rapidly and widely wherever the English tongue extends; they were soon translated into almost all the languages of Europe; and his present Majesty, with that wise attention to the interests of religion and literature which distinguishes his reign, was graciously pleased to judge them worthy of a public reward. By a royal mandate to the Exchequer in Scotland, dated July 25th, 1780, a pension of 200. a-year was conferred on their author, which continued unaltered till his death." P. 462.

"The Sermons which he has given to the world are universally admitted to be models in their kind; and they will long remain durable monuments of the piety, the genius, and sound judgment of their author. But they formed only a small part of the discourses he prepared for the pulpit. The remainder, modestly led him to think unfit for the press; and, influenced by an excusable solicitude for his reputation, he left behind him an explicit injunction that his numerous manuscripts should be destroyed. The greatness of their number was creditable to his professional character, and exhibited a convincing proof that his fame as a public teacher had been ho-

* "A professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres in the university of Edinburgh."

nourably

nourably purchased, by the most unwearyed application to the private and unseen labours of his office. It rested on the uniform intrinsic excellence of his discourses, in point of matter and composition, rather than on foreign attractions; for his delivery, though distinct, serious, and impressive, was not remarkably distinguished by that magic charm of voice and action which captivates the senses and imagination, and which, in the estimation of superficial hearers, constitutes the chief merit of a preacher." *P. 464.*

"Dr. Blair had been naturally of a feeble constitution of body; but as he grew up, his constitution acquired greater firmness and vigour. Though liable to occasional attacks from some of the sharpest and most painful diseases that afflict the human frame, he enjoyed a general state of good health; and, through habitual cheerfulness, temperance, and care, survived the usual term of human life. For some years he had felt himself unequal to the fatigue of instructing his very large congregation from the pulpit; and, under the impression which this feeling produced, he has been heard at times to say with a sigh, 'that he was 'left almost the last of his contemporaries.' Yet he continued to the end in the regular discharge of all his other official duties, and particularly in giving advice to the afflicted, who, from different quarters of the kingdom, solicited his correspondence. His last summer was devoted to the preparation of this volume of Sermons; and, in the course of it, he exhibited a vigour of understanding and capacity of exertion equal to that of his best days. He began the winter pleased with himself on account of the completion of this work; and his friends were flattered with the hope that he might live to enjoy the accession of emolument and fame which he expected it would bring. But the seeds of mortal disease were lurking unperceived within him. On the 24th of December 1800, he complained of a pain in his bowels, which, during that and the following day, gave him but little uneasiness; and he received as usual the visits of his friends. On the afternoon of the 26th, the symptoms became violent and alarming: he felt that he was approaching the end of his appointed course: and retaining to the last mo-

ment the full possession of his mental faculties, he expired on the morning of the 27th, with the composure and hope which become a Christian pastor."

P. 468.

EXTRACTS.

ON HOPES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

"ON the lot of some men Providence is pleased to bestow a longer continuance of prosperity than on that of others. But, as the term of that continuance is hidden from us, all flattering and confident expectations are without foundation. At one period or another, it is certain that the calm is to be troubled, and the dark cloud is to arise; and how soon that period is to come, you cannot tell. In your health, or your fortune, or among your connexions and friends, be assured that some trial awaits you. For human life never stands still for any long time. It is by no means a fixed and steady object, like the mountain or the rock which you always find in the same situation; it is a river continually moving and flowing. Neither is it the still and smooth stream which glides along with the same constant tenour; but a river which for a time may hold a regular course within its banks, till, being interrupted by rocks, it foams into a torrent, or, swoln by foreign currents, it lays waste the neighbouring plains. Amidst such vicissitudes of time and life, who has any title to reckon upon the future? To faults, all are subject; to troubles, all are exposed. As that man is the most virtuous who can be charged with the fewest faults, so that life is the happiest which suffers the fewest troubles. To look for entire exemption from them is to court disappointment." *P. 3.*

"We are not to expect, from our intercourse with others, all that satisfaction which we fondly wish. What the individual either enjoys or suffers by himself, exhibits only an imperfect view of his condition. In the present state of human affairs, we are all so closely interwoven with one another, that a very material part of our happiness or misery arises from the connexions which we have with those who are around us, and the relations in which we stand to them. These, therefore, open a field within which our wishes and expectations find an ample range.

range. One of the first objects of wish to every one, is to maintain a proper place and rank in society; not to fall behind his equals; but rather, if he can, to surpass them, so as to command consideration and respect from his neighbours. This, among the vain and ambitious, is always the favourite aim. With them it arises to immoderate expectations, founded on their supposed talents and imagined merits. But, perhaps, in the hearts of all men some wish of this nature lurks; some wish not to be overlooked in the crowd, but to attain that degree of distinction which they conceive they might reasonably claim." P. 6.

" In the closer connexions which men form of intimate friendship and domestic life, there is still more reason for due moderation in our expectations and hopes. For the nearer that men approach to each other, the more numerous the points of contact are in which they touch, the greater indeed will be the pleasure of perfect symphony and agreements of feelings; but, at the same time, if any harsh and repulsive sensations take place, the more grating and pungent will be the pain. If you look for a friend, or a partner of your life, in whose temper there is not to be found the least inequality, who upon no occasion is to be hurt or offended by any frailties you discover, whose feelings are to harmonize in every trifling with yours, whose countenance is always to reflect the image of your own, you look for a pleasing phantom, which is never, or, at most, very rarely to be found; and if disappointment four your mind, you have your own folly to blame. You ought to have considered that you live in a region of human infirmity, where every one has imperfections and failings. You afflately have your own. What reason had you to imagine, that the person whom you love and esteem was to be the only exception from the common fate? Here, if any where, it becomes you to overlook and forbear; and never to allow small failings to dwell on your attention so much as to deface the whole of an amiable character. From trifling misunderstandings arising from the most frivolous causes, springs much of the misery of social and domestic life. Hence is blotted many a pleasing blossom of hope; and many an expectation, which once promised

unbroken harmony, is left to perish. I shall only mention.

" Another instance of what we are not to expect in the ordinary course of human affairs; that is, constant gratitude from those whom we have most obliged and served. I am far from saying that gratitude is an unknown, or even a rare virtue among mankind; I think not so ill of human nature. On the contrary, it is my belief, that grateful sensations for favours received are very generally felt; and, when no strong passion counteracts those sensations, that grateful returns are generally intended, and often are actually made. But then, our expectations of proper returns must be kept within moderate bounds. We must not carry them so far as to imagine, that gratitude is to produce unlimited compliance with every desire which we choose to indulge; or that they whom we have obliged will altogether desert their own interest for the sake of their benefactors. Many circumstances, it is to be remembered, tend to cool the grateful emotion. Time always deadens the memory of benefits. Sometimes they are considered as having been fully recompensed, and the debt of gratitude repaid. As benefits conferred are often underrated by those who receive them, so they are sometimes overvalued by those who confer them. On persons of light and careless minds, no moral sentiment makes any deep impression; with such, the remembrance of both benefit and benefactor is apt to pass speedily away. With the proud spirit, which claims every thing as its due, gratitude is in a great measure incompatible. From persons of this character, we are never to expect it; and indeed from persons of any character we are not to be surprised, if, in the present state of the world, it rises not so high as we thought we had reason to hope." P. 8.

ON A PEACEABLE DISPOSITION.

" IT cannot but occur to every one who has read the New Testament, even in a cursory manner, that there is nothing more warmly and more frequently inculcated in it, than peace and love, union and good understanding among men. Were a person to form to himself an idea of the state of the Christian world, merely from reading our sacred books, and thence inferring

ferring how they would live who believed those books to be divine, he would draw, in his fancy, the fairest picture of a happy society: he would expect to meet with nothing but concord, harmony, and order; and to find the voice of clamour and contention for ever silent. But were such a person, fond to be himself a witness and a partaker of such a blissful state, to come amongst us from afar, how miserably, alas! would he be disappointed, when in the actual conduct of Christians he discovered so little correspondence with the mild and peaceful genius of their professed religion; when he saw the fierce spirit of contention often raging unrestrained in public; and in private, the intercourse of men embittered, and society disordered and convulsed with quarrels about trifles? Too justly might he carry away with him this opprobrious report, that surely those Christians have no belief in that religion they profess to hold sacred, seeing their practice so openly contradicts it." P. 313.

"The duty of living peaceably, not only prohibits all acts of open injustice, but requires us carefully to avoid giving unnecessary provocation or offence to others. When we consider from what small beginnings discord often arises, and to what astonishing heights from such beginnings it will grow, we will see much cause to watch with care over our words and actions, in our intercourse with the world. It ought to be an object of attention so to behave as never needlessly to exasperate the passions of others. In particular, we are to guard against all improper liberties of speech, and contumelious reflections on persons and characters. The man of peace is mild in his demeanour, and inoffensive in his discourse. He appears to despise no man. He is not fond of contradicting or opposing, and is always averse to censure and to blame. He never erects himself into the character of a dictator in society. He never officiously seeks to intermeddle in the affairs of others, nor to pry into their secrets; and avoids every occasion of disturbing the good will which men appear to bear to one another. Opposite to this, stands the character of the man of unpeaceable and quarrelsome spirit; who, himself easily pro-

voked by every trifle, is continually offending and provoking others by the harshness of his behaviour. He is loud in his censures, positive in his opinions, and impatient of all contradiction. He is a *busy-body in other men's matters*; descants on their characters, inquires into their conduct, and on the authority of his own suspicions, assigns what motives he pleases to their actions. Into the violence of party-spirit he never fails to enter deeply; and confidently ascribes the worst principles to all who differ from him in opinion. Such persons are the pests of society, and the troublers of all good order in human life. *'Let every man study to be quiet,'* says the Apostle, *'and to do his own business. Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own master be standeth or falleth.'*

"The study of peace requires, that on some occasions we scruple not to give up our own opinion, or even depart from our strict right, for the sake of peace. At the same time, for preventing mistakes on this subject, it is proper to observe, that a tame submission to violence and wrongs is not required by religion. We are not to imagine that the love of peace is only another name for cowardice; or that it suppresses every proper exertion of a manly spirit. The expressions employed in the text, *if it be possible, as much as lieth in you,* plainly intinuate, that there are cases in which it may not be in our power to *live peaceably with all men.* Every man is allowed to feel what is due to himself and his own character, and is entitled to support properly his own rights. In many cases the welfare of society requires that the attacks of the violent be checked and resisted. What belongs to a good and wise man is, to look forward coolly to the effects that are likely to follow the rigorous prosecution of any private rights of his own. If these appear to be pregnant with mischiefs to the society with which he is connected, in a much greater proportion than any advantage they can bring to himself, it then becomes his duty rather quietly to suffer wrong, than to kindle the flames of lasting discord. But how many are there, who, having once begun a claim, espoused a side, or engaged in a controversy, are determined

* " 1 Thef. iv. ii. Rom. xiv. 4."

to pursue it to the last, let the consequences be what they will? False notions of honour are brought in to justify their passions. Pride will not allow them to yield, or to make the least concession, when the true point of honour would have led to generous acknowledgments and condescension. They never make the first advances to returning reconciliation and peace. They are haughty in their claims, and require great submission before they can be appeased. The lover of peace, on the other hand, looks upon men and manners in a milder and softer light. He views them with a philosophic, or rather a Christian eye. Conscious that he himself has been often in the wrong; sensible that offence is frequently thought to be given, where no injury was intended; knowing that all men are

liable to be misled by false reports into unjust suspicions of their neighbours; he can pass over many things without disturbance or emotion, which, in more combustible tempers, would kindle a flame. In all public matters in which he is engaged, he will not be pertinaciously adhesive to every measure which he has once proposed, as if his honour were necessarily engaged to carry it through. If he see the passions of men beginning to rise and swell, he will endeavour to allay the growing storm. He will give up his favourite schemes, he will yield to an opponent, rather than become the cause of violent embroilments; and, next to religion and a good conscience, the cause of peace and union will be to him most sacred and dear." P. 317.

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